

NY 100-153735

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with RANDOLPH than [redacted] also mentioned that RANDOLPH is not pleased with the character of some of the people in the NYNALC, although the NYNALC is the "mainstay" of the NALC. ✓

[redacted] stated that members of the NYNALC CP caucus are supposed to attend the National Convention and to get like minded members of the NYNALC to attend in order to defeat [redacted] on his issue of the loyalty oath. ✓

[NY T-65
May 5, 1964] ✓

At a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section of CPUSA which was held on May 13, 1964, under the name of the "Writers Club" in Room BB, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City, JAMES TORMEY stated that "we" should concentrate in the NAACP and the NALC; because we have good contacts in these organizations. ✓

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[NY T-65
May 15, 1964] ✓

At a meeting of the KCCP which was held at the Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway, New York, on June 12, 1964, [redacted] reported on the National Convention of the NALC and at the conclusion of his report he advised that he had distributed leaflets concerning the boycotting of the Schaefer Brewery, Brooklyn, New York, at the convention. ✓

[NY T-12
June 17, 1964] ✓

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It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District, CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] in New York City. ✓

At the meeting [redacted] discussed the Negro question and civil rights. [redacted] stated the trade union section should concentrate its forces in the NALC, because it is through the NALC that the trade union sections can get things moving in the civil rights field. ✓

[redacted] mentioned that "red-baiting" has existed in the NYNALC, but since [redacted] is no longer an officer in the NYNALC, the situation will improve, it will be easier to get applications and thus increase the size of the membership. He stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH wants to keep the size of the NALC small so that he can more easily control it. ✓

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[redacted] stated that it is the responsibility of the members of the Trade Union Commission to increase the size of the NALC through the people in their unions. ✓

JIM TORMEY mentioned the success of the NYNALC caucus at the convention of the NALC. ✓

[NY T- 65
June 16, 1964] ✓

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the apartment of [redacted], New York City. ✓

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At the meeting [redacted] gave a report on the NALC Convention. She was critical of the Party's lack of direction of the NYNALC CP caucus and she stated that any action taken by members of the caucus at the Convention were taken on their own initiative. ✓

[redacted] stated that the Party as a whole had not been behind the drive to increase the membership of the NYNALC. She said that there was not enough contact between the NYNALC CP caucus and other CP clubs. She stated that if the activities of the other CP clubs were drawn into the activity of the CP caucus it would make the work of the caucus easier. ✓

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[NY T-12
June 17, 1964] ✓

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] [redacted] New York City. ✓

At the meeting after giving her report on the NALC Convention, [redacted] criticized the mistakes of the Party leadership and stated:

1. They did not meet fast enough when problems arose in the NALC to set the correct Party line.
2. The New York District Negro Commission, CP was formed recently and therefore was not able to act on NALC problems. ✓
3. Not enough time was set aside for the presentation of the problems of the cadre in the NALC.

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[] asked, "What is the attitude of the CPUSA Industrial Division in regards to work in the NALC?" In answer to this question, she stated that unfortunately, there was not a sharp, well defined policy toward the NALC and the Party cadre working in it. ♣

In order to remedy the mistakes, [] stated that there should be a close liaison between the CPUSA leadership and the NALC cadre in future meetings concerning the NALC. ♣

Further she stated that more attention should be paid by all sections of the Party to the work being done by the cadre within the NYNALC and that the Party line was correct in getting Party members active in the NYNALC and also encouraging both Negro and White unity within the NALC. ♣

[NY T-4
June 18, 1964] ♣

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A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section CP was held at 599 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on June 16, 1964. ♣

At the meeting [] discussed the NALC Convention. He stated that the Party had made good progress at the convention, that four Party people from the NYNALC had attended, that [], who is a member of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, was able to attend many meetings at the convention and was able to project Party ideas at these meetings. ♣

[] said that leaflets had been distributed at the convention concerning discriminatory hiring practices against Negroes by the Schaefer Brewery in New York. ♣

[NY T-75
June 17, 1964] ♣

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A meeting of New York District CP Board was held on June 22, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. ~~q~~

During the course of the report of [redacted] concerning the NALC Convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, [redacted] stated that the Party could aid in the growth of the NALC by making Party members and the Party cadre in the NYNALC aware of the importance and specific role that the NALC plays. ~~q~~

The Party can help formulate NALC policies in that it can influence the line and the direction of the NALC in two ways:

1. By singling out the NALC as an organization with a special unique role to play at the present time. The Party can then devote special attention to work with the NALC workers. ~~q~~

2. The Party can also, with enough support from NALC members, influence the NALC leadership and because of the cadre's work in the NYNALC, they can do it directly.

The Party can also, according to [redacted] recruit Party members from the NALC, because it is an organization of working people who are advanced enough to understand the special importance of Negro and White unity. No matter how anti-Communist they now are as a group, they are the most aware section of working class people and therefore, are the best prospects for Party leadership. ~~q~~

In describing what the Party has done at the present time in the NALC, [redacted] stated that she was re-elected as a [redacted], that [redacted] had been elected to the Executive Board of the NYNALC and that due to the work of the cadre in the NYNALC they were able to elect the slate of [redacted] who is now [redacted] of the NYNALC rather than the slate headed by [redacted]. ~~q~~

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She continued by stating that four members of the NYNALC cadre were able to attend the NALC Convention and that [redacted] had contacted a [redacted] of the NALC, [redacted] in Cleveland, that he had made [redacted] aware of his, [redacted]'s, struggle to gain admittance into the Teamsters Local in the Schaefer Brewing Company in Brooklyn, New York. ✓

[redacted] then stated that help was needed from the Party leadership in getting new members for the cadre in the NYNALC. She suggested that they come from other clubs in the Industrial and Community sections of the Party. She made a proposal that the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP as well as the Negro Commission of the New York District CP should get together to discuss the NYNALC fully and to produce ideas as to the best role the Party can play in the NALC. ✓

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[NY T-4
June 25, 1964] ✓

An Executive Board meeting of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of [redacted] on August 7, 1964. ✓

At the meeting [redacted] was invited to give a report on the recent NALC Executive Board meeting, to discuss the NALC in general and to mention the State of Race Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. ✓

After her discussion of the NALC, the Executive Board voted that Industrial Clubs, CPUSA will set a quota for each club on how many members they will recruit into the NALC. ✓

[NY T-4
August 10, 1964] ✓

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INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE NYNALC

Location

The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964]

Officers

The election of the NALC officers for the NYNALC took place on April 17, 1964, and the following officers were elected:

President
Vice President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer
Sergeant-at-Arms



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[redacted] a member of the NYNALC CP caucus was elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC.

[NY T-4
April 21, 1964]

Membership

The NYNALC had approximately 1,500 members and approximately fifty percent of that number are dues paying members.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964]

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NYNALC Objective

The aims of the NYNALC are as follows:

1. To further the rights of the Negro in the Trade Union Movement;
2. Complete and unconditional equality for Negro people.
3. Examination of all job discrimination in industry, government and labor.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964]

CPUSA Activity to Infiltrate and Influence Policy in the NYNALC

WILLIAM PATTERSON, in discussing the NYNALC on January 6, 1963, stated that the NYNALC has not taken any action concerning the two major strikes in New York City. PATTERSON felt that someone should contact [redacted] of the NYNALC, a longshoreman, and ascertain from him what could be done by the NYNALC regarding the longshoremen's strike.

[NY T-4
January 7, 1963]

A NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held in New York City on January 13, 1963. The main item discussed at the meeting concerned progress made by the NYNALC in its activities and what activities the NYNALC was planning for the future. Plans were also discussed on how to raise money to send [redacted] to the Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC which was to be held on January 26, 1963, in Detroit, Michigan.

[NY T-4
January 15, 1963]

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 13, 1963. At the meeting, a discussion concerning the coming Executive Board meeting of the NALC in Detroit was discussed. After this discussion, a discussion was held to determine how members of the caucus could arrange to place themselves on various committees of the NYNALC. &

NY T-65
January 15, 1963 &

JIM TORMEY stated on July 2, 1963, that he had met with [redacted] and [redacted] a member of the NYNALC CP caucus group, to discuss the NYNALC CP caucus. &

[redacted] said that one of the problems in the NYNALC at the present time was a lack of active leadership since the [redacted] of the NYNALC had resigned. &

[redacted] stated that prior to his meeting with [redacted] and TORMEY, he had thought he would withdraw from the NYNALC and that he would concentrate on some other mass activity, but that he had now decided he would stay in the NYNALC and that he would work with the NYNALC CP caucus. &

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NY T-4
July 8, 1963 &

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. Among those present were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

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NY 100-153735

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One of the main items discussed at the meeting was whether or not [redacted] a CPUSA member, should be a member of the caucus group. It was decided at the meeting to invite [redacted] to the next caucus meeting. ~~q~~

After the discussion concerning [redacted] JIM TORMEY gave a report concerning the NALC and its activities. ~~q~~

He stated that the NALC convention which was held in 1962, was a success in view of the fact that GEORGE MEANY, President of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), had attended and had spoken at the convention, thereby giving labor recognition to the NALC. He said, however, that at the present time the NALC had not been working as hard as it should on behalf of the Negro race, and inasmuch as the NYNALC CP caucus had not met in a long time, the caucus had not been able to take any action on behalf of the Negro race. ~~q~~

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After TORMEY gave his report, [redacted] gave a report on a membership meeting of the NYNALC which she had recently attended. In addition to her report, she commented on the fact that the NALC in the Brooklyn area of New York is practically non-existent and on the fact that the NYNALC's leadership is not good in that they did not take an active part in the work of the NYNALC. ~~q~~

NY T-4
July 22, 1963 ~~q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. In addition to the individuals previously mentioned above as being present at this meeting, [redacted] was in attendance. ~~q~~

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NY 100-153735

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JIM TORMEY advised those in attendance, that they would act as a group in their work in the NYNALC. TORMEY said the immediate task of the group was the NYNALC meeting of July 24, 1963, and that the group should concentrate on NYNALC work concerning the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., to demonstrate for civil rights. ~~Q~~

[NY T-12
July 23, 1963] ~~Q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. ~~Q~~

At the meeting it was agreed that an agenda of activities within the NYNALC should be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus, inasmuch as by the time of the next meeting all of those in attendance will have attended a NYNALC membership meeting. ~~Q~~

[NY T-65
July 23, 1963] ~~Q~~

A general membership meeting of the NYNALC was held on July 24, 1963, and the following members of the NYNALC CP caucus were in attendance:



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JIM TORMEY desired members of the NYNALC CP caucus to propose at this meeting were not made by any of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus members, inasmuch as all of these suggestions had been acted upon by the members of NYNALC at the meeting. ~~Q~~

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The meeting dealt mainly with the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. *φ*

[NY T-12
July 29, 1963] *φ*

A membership meeting of the NYNALC was held on July 24, 1963. The meeting concerned itself with the March on Washington, D. C. *φ*

[NY T-43
July 29, 1963] *φ*

An NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held on July 27, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]

φ

[redacted] gave a report on the NYNALC meeting held on July 24, 1963. *φ*

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At the meeting, [redacted] was asked by JIM TORMEY, if the NYNALC had a Speaker's Committee and if they did whom was its chairman. [redacted] answered that there was a Speaker's Committee, but that she did not know whom the Chairman was. TORMEY stated if she determined that there was not a chairman, [redacted] should have [redacted] appointed chairman. *φ*

JIM TORMEY then gave a brief report concerning the NYNALC CP caucus during which he stated that he was very well pleased so far with the NYNALC CP caucus. *φ*

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NY 100-153735

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In addition, he stated that the CPUSA was greatly interested in the March on Washington, D. C., and was interested in Negro work and the NYNALC. Therefore, he would devote much of his time to NYNALC activities. ~~q~~

NY T-4
August 5, 1963 ~~q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 27, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] gave a report on the NYNALC membership meeting of July 24, 1963, and JIM TORMEY told [redacted] that if the Speakers Committee of the NYNALC did not have a chairman, [redacted] should try to have [redacted] made its chairman. ~~q~~

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In addition, JIM TORMEY said that the CPUSA has to explain why large numbers of white people should participate in the March on Washington, D. C. He stated that the march in which all Party people must participate was originally a march for civil rights, but that now it is a demand for jobs for everyone including both Negroes and white people. Further, that the NALC represents Negro workers and that the CPUSA is extremely interested in the activities of the NALC. ~~q~~

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TORMEY stated that in the past, the CPUSA has been lax in Negro work and that the CPUSA will now correct their laxity. He said that his main job in the CPUSA is now Negro and NALC work and that sixty percent to seventy percent of his time is spent on NALC work. ~~q~~

He advised that he had reported to the CP State Committee the activities that had taken place at the NYNALC CP caucus meeting of July 20, 1963, and that both he and [redacted] are "State Board" members whose main CPUSA activity is the NYNALC CP caucus and its relationship to the NYNALC. ~~q~~

NY T-12
July 29, 1963 ~~q~~

A meeting of NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 10, 1963, and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

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JIM TORMEY



JIM TORMEY spoke on the March on Washington and advised those present that he planned at the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus to make a report on what the CPUSA thinks of the NALC, what position they take concerning the NALC and what the CPUSA should do concerning activities of the NALC. ~~q~~

NY T-4
August 13, 1963 ~~q~~

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 10, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

[Redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[Redacted]

Ⓢ

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At the meeting a discussion was held concerning the enlargement of the NYNALC CP caucus group wherein JIM TORMEY asked those present how they felt about bringing non CPUSA members into the group. It was more or less the opinion of the entire group that they would not work with non CPUSA members and that only CPUSA members should be admitted to NYNALC CP caucus meetings. Ⓢ

JIM TORMEY advised those present that they should do their utmost to help recruit new members for the NYNALC before the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., etc. that the NALC is the "instrument" of the working class of the Negro people and that this is why it is important to recruit new members. Ⓢ

[NY T- 12
August 12, 1963] Ⓢ

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 18, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals: Ⓢ

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NY 100-153735

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[Redacted]

JIM TORMEY
[Redacted]

During the meeting there was a general discussion concerning the March on Washington, D. C.

It was decided that after the march, the NYNALC CP caucus would meet to determine:

1. What took place in Washington, D. C.
2. What should be done in the way of building the NALC.

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During the meeting JIM TORMEY asked [Redacted] if she was on friendly terms with the longshoremen who are members of the NYNALC and when she replied that she was, he requested that she contact them so that they would become more active in the NYNALC.

[NY T-4
August 20, 1963]

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY
[Redacted]

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NY 100-153735

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At the meeting it was stated that the NYNALC plans to place an ad in the newspaper, the "Amsterdam News" seeking new members in which it will explain the activities of the NALC. ~~q~~

NY T-4
September 17, 1963 ~~q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963. The following individuals were in attendance:

[Redacted]
BILL PATTERSON
JIM TORMEY
[Redacted]

|
~~q~~

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[Redacted] criticized the NYNALC CP caucus for lack of activity and JAMES TORMEY stated that this criticism was due to the hesitancy on the part of members of the NYNALC CP caucus to attempt to head committees in the NYNALC or to at least serve on every committee in the NYNALC. ~~q~~

All those present at the meeting made a pledge to become more active in NYNALC activities. ~~q~~

NY T-65
September 19, 1963 ~~q~~

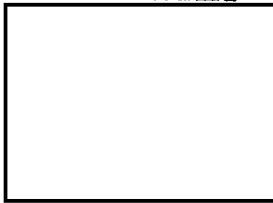
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NY 100-153735

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

WILLIAM E. PATTERSON
JAMES TORMEY



Ⓢ

The main portion of the meeting consisted of a very lengthy report by JAMES TORMEY on the Negro Movement in general and the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., to demonstrate for civil rights. Ⓢ

NY T-12
September 17, 1963 Ⓢ


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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 29, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:



Ⓢ

A discussion was held as to how a Brooklyn, NYNALC branch could be established and a discussion was held concerning who should be on the Membership Committee of the NYNALC. Ⓢ

Those at the caucus thought that  should be on this committee. Ⓢ

NY T-4
September 29, 1963 Ⓢ

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on October 12, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]
JAMES TONNEY
[redacted]

~~Q~~

The following activity took place at the meeting:

1. A report by [redacted] concerning his meeting with the Membership Secretary of the NYNALC.
2. A report by [redacted] on the Schaefer Brewery Union activities, Brooklyn, New York.
3. A report by [redacted] on the Brooklyn, New York, activities of the NYNALC.

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~~Q~~

[redacted] reported that he felt he had won the Membership Secretary's confidence and that in the future the secretary would work with him in recruiting members into the NALC.

NY T- 4
October 16, 1963

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on October 27, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

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NY 100-153735



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Most of the discussion at the meeting ~~meeting~~ centered around routine work and future events of the NALC. ~~q~~

NY T-65
October 28, 1963 ~~q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on November 17, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

JAMES TORMEY



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The most discussion at the above meeting was concerned with the discrimination against Negroes in the Schaefer Brewing Plant, Brooklyn, New York, and the steps that could be taken to remedy this situation. ~~q~~

NY T-65
November 27, 1963 ~~q~~

At the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus held on November 17, 1963, [redacted] was elected Chairman of the NYNALC CP caucus, replacing [redacted] ~~q~~

NY T-12
November 21, 1963 ~~q~~

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NY 100-153735

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on December 15, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]

JAMES TORMEY

[redacted]

♀

At the meeting, [redacted] gave a report on the recent convention of the NALC in Detroit, Michigan, and she, [redacted] discussed the apprenticeship program of the NALC.

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In addition, [redacted] brought up the fact that at a recent discussion of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, [redacted]'s name was mentioned. [redacted] commented that some of the members of the Executive Board think that [redacted] tries to do too much.

JAMES TORMEY stated that even if the NYNALC is "falling apart", [redacted] should allow the elected officers to handle their own responsibilities. TORMEY said the NYNALC CP caucus was not making this criticism merely to be critical, but to advise [redacted] that she is the only one that "we" have in the office of the NYNALC and that we would not want her to lose her voluntary position there.

NY T- 12
December 17, 1963

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on December 15, 1963.

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NY 100-153735

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At the meeting, [redacted] in addition to giving a report on the recent convention of the NALC in Detroit, spoke about a meeting held on December 10, 1963, of the NYNALC in which [redacted] and [redacted] criticized [redacted] concerning her work and activities in the NYNALC. The criticism against [redacted] concerned her attempt to influence the Executive Board of the NYNALC and the fact that she was stubborn about certain assignments. According to [redacted] had stood behind [redacted]

[NY T-4
December 18, 1963] ♣

December 17, 1963, [redacted]
A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus held on December 15, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the voluntary work of [redacted] at the NYNALC.

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This discussion was in the form of a mild criticism concerning [redacted]'s work at the NYNALC. ♣

[NY T-65
December 17, 1963] ♣

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]

JAMES TORMEY

[redacted]

[NY T- 75
January 7, 1964] ♣

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NY 100-153735

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964. ~~Q~~

At the meeting JAMES TORMEY instructed [redacted] to attempt to have [redacted] officially appoint her to the Apprenticeship Committee. ~~Q~~

NY T-12
January 6, 1964 ~~Q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964. ~~Q~~

JAMES TORMEY discussed what work had to be done within the NALC concerning a Negro apprentice program in various labor unions throughout New York City. ~~Q~~

All the NYNALC CP caucus members present felt that a more militant position should be taken by the caucus within the NYNALC towards abolishing all discrimination practiced by any union in New York City. ~~Q~~

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NY T-65
January 9, 1964 ~~Q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 2, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]

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NY 100-153735

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At the meeting, [redacted] made a report on a recent Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC at which she was in attendance. She mentioned that at this meeting, it was announced that nominations for the Executive Committee, NYNALC would be held on March 25, 1964, and the election would take place on April 17, 1964. ↻

In addition, she stated that at the meeting, a discussion was held as to how certain members of the NYNALC CP caucus could be nominated for the Executive Board of the NYNALC, inasmuch as, if they were elected they would become chairmen of certain committees. ↻

A committee of three was formed to determine what members of the caucus group would be proposed for the Executive Board, including [redacted] and [redacted]. ↻

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[NY T- 4
February 4, 1964] ↻

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 2, 1964. ↻

The main discussion at the meeting dealt with the election of officers in the NYNALC and it was stressed at the meeting they should attempt to get NYNALC caucus members on the Executive Board. ↻

[NY T- 12
February 3, 1964] ↻

On February 15, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] met at the residence of [redacted] to discuss the coming elections of the NYNALC. ↻

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NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

They discussed and decided that the following names should be presented to the NYNALC-CP caucus to determine if these individuals should run for the Executive Board, NYNALC:




NY T-4
February 18, 1964

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

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The agenda at the above meeting dealt with the forthcoming election of officers of the NYNALC.

 mentioned the candidates who would run for the Executive Board.

NY T-65
February 19, 1964

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

At the meeting, a discussion was held concerning the election of the NYNALC and it was mentioned that the aim of the NYNALC CP caucus is to have one or more of its members elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. ~~Q~~

In order to achieve this aim a slate of candidates for the Executive Board will be presented by [redacted] at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC which is scheduled for March 25, 1964. This slate will have members of the NYNALC CP caucus, thereon with the exception of [redacted] with the hope that at least one of them will be nominated. ~~Q~~

It was stated that [redacted] did not want to be on the Executive Board of the NYNALC, because she believed she would operate more effectively within the NYNALC in some other capacity. ~~Q~~

The NYNALC CP caucus members were advised to attend meetings of the NYNALC and not merely to appear at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC. ~~Q~~

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[NY T-75
February 18, 1964] ~~Q~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~
A discussion was held concerning the coming election of the NYNALC, at the above meeting. [redacted] [redacted] said [redacted] should be on the Executive Board of the NYNALC in order that he might then be placed on the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC. [redacted] also said he thought that all those present should try to attend the National Convention of the NALC in Cleveland, Ohio. ↵

[NY T- 12
February 17, 1964] ↵

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:



b6
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Most of the above meeting was devoted to the coming election of the NYNALC. [redacted] stated that he was able to have his name placed on the slate of candidates to be nominated for the Executive Board, NYNALC and that at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC to be held on March 25, 1964, [redacted] [redacted] would be nominated from the floor. ↵

[redacted] mentioned that [redacted] did not come to the meeting, because she is fearful of being identified as a Communist by NALC officials. ↵

[NY T-75
March 31, 1964] ↵

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:



[redacted] gave a report on three meetings of the Nominating Committee of the NYNALC of which he is a member, during the above meeting. [redacted] said all of the current officers were approached to be renominated and that [redacted] will be renominated as President at the nominations meeting of the general membership meeting of the NYNALC to be held on March 25, 1964.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] NYNALC was asked if he would accept the nomination again. [redacted] advised that [redacted] said if all the candidates for the Executive Board would sign a loyalty oath then he would accept renomination as Vice-President. [redacted] said that [redacted] was told that the Nominating Committee has no authority to do this and if any such action was taken it would have to be taken on orders of the National Office, NALC. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was not put on the Nominations List.

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[redacted] advised that he had attempted to have [redacted] and [redacted] nominated for the Executive Board, but other members of the Nominating Committee told him that [redacted] was only attending meetings of the NYNALC, because he has a "complaint" in his employment and that if his "complaint is satisfied" he would probably stop coming to the meetings. [redacted] said that it may be possible to add a few more names in nomination from the floor at the time of the membership meeting and that he might get [redacted] nominated at that time.

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[redacted] stated he also wanted to get [redacted]
[redacted]'s name on the list of nominees for the Executive
Board. [redacted] said that she did not think this
was wise, because [redacted] works nights and would be
unable to be active. ↵

[NY T- 12
March 23, 1964] ↵

On March 5, 1964, at the 40th Anniversary of
"The Worker" Celebration held at Carnegie Hall, New York
City, JAMES TORMEY was overheard stating that the NYNALC
CP caucus meeting scheduled for March 8, 1964, would not
be held, because a session of the National Press Conference
of "The Worker" was being held on that day at the Hotel
Woodstock, New York City. ↵

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At the anniversary, TORMEY told [redacted]
that he should go to the conference as a representative
of the NYNALC CP caucus. TORMEY said that [redacted]
should attempt to go to the conference on both days,
March 7 and 8, 1964, but that Saturday, March 7, was
the most important day. ↵

According to NY 100-153735, [redacted] said that
[redacted] could not attend the celebration at Carnegie
Hall, because he was at a meeting of the Nominating Committee
of the NYNALC. ↵

[NY T-12
March 10, 1964] ↵

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

On April 7, 1964, an emergency meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[REDACTED]

JIM TORMEY

At the meeting TORMEY was very critical of [REDACTED], stating that [REDACTED] had done a poor job in working on the Nominations Committee of the NYNALC and that he had managed in getting only [REDACTED] himself, of the NYNALC CP caucus nominated for the Executive Board, NYNALC. TORMEY said that [REDACTED] should at least have gotten [REDACTED], besides himself, nominated.

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TORMEY said that every effort must be made by the NYNALC CP caucus to support [REDACTED] for President of the NYNALC. [REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED] get in touch with [REDACTED] and tell him of [REDACTED]'s support in any way that he can help.

TORMEY told [REDACTED] to tell [REDACTED] to be sure to write to the Election Committee to tell them that she will accept the nomination for the NYNALC Executive Board, because if she does not accept her name will be removed from the nomination.

[NY T-12
April 7, 1964]

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

JIM TORMEY



At the meeting a discussion took place concerning the election of officers to the Executive Board, NYNALC. The nominees to be backed by the caucus are [redacted]

The election will take place on April 17, 1964, at the headquarters of the NYNALC. ↙

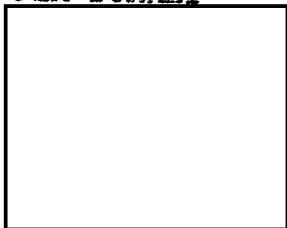
[redacted] stated that he will attempt to have leaflets published, indicating the four nominees of the NYNALC CP caucus, which will urge those receiving the leaflets to vote for these individuals. ↙

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[NY T-65
April 16, 1964] ↙

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY



~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

At this meeting plans concerning what the caucus group intends to do concerning the NYNALC election, were discussed. Assignments were given to those present to contact certain groups in order to obtain votes for [redacted]

[redacted] in their bid to be elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. ~~Q~~

After the meeting, JIM TORMEY was overheard saying that he did not trust [redacted] and that she would be dropped from the caucus group. He stated that she would not be allowed to attend the next caucus meeting until he had thoroughly investigated her. ~~Q~~

[NY T-4
April 14, 1964] ~~Q~~

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

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[redacted]

This meeting was called to discuss the coming election of officers in the NYNALC, which was to be held on April 17, 1964. ~~Q~~

[redacted] stated that she had telephoned a few longshoremen to see if they would support [redacted] TORMEY and [redacted] were critical of [redacted] stating she should not have called them, because they are probably friendly with [redacted] who is on the slate which is opposing [redacted]'s slate. ~~Q~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

TORMEY was further critical of [] stating she should stop doing so much at the NYNALC on her own, inasmuch as she might arouse the suspicions of [] a [] of the NYNALC. ↵

TORMEY stated that he desired that as many members of the NYNALC CP caucus as possible to be at the headquarters of the NYNALC on election day to distribute leaflets with the [] for President slate on the leaflets. This slate is the one which was originally presented in nomination and it does not contain the names of [] and [] for the Executive Board, NYNALC, because they were not originally nominated. TORMEY said that he was not concerned that these names were not on the slate, because he felt it was more important that the [] slate be elected, rather than the slate headed by [] for President. ↵

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TORMEY stated that he wanted both [] to advise [] of their support for him and his slate. ↵

NY T- 12
April 16, 1964] ↵

It was ascertained that on April 15, 1964, [] JAMES TORMEY, [] met at [] Street, New York City, where they discussed the elections of the NYNALC to be held on April 17, 1964, and a leaflet prepared by [] present [] of the NYNALC, who is running for President of the NYNALC against [] ↵

TORMEY told [] he should contact [] on April 16, 1964, and let him know of his, []'s support. ↵

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

TORMEY advised that it was more important to have [redacted]'s election slate defeat [redacted]'s slate, than to have [redacted] or [redacted] elected to the NYNALC Executive Board. He noted that [redacted] is on [redacted]'s slate. He said that [redacted] should be at the headquarters of the NYNALC all day on April 17, 1964, issuing leaflets supporting the [redacted] slate. *✓*

TORMEY was of the opinion, that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH was supporting the [redacted] group. That he feels RANDOLPH does not want the NALC to be a mass organization, that leaders like RANDOLPH cannot control the masses and that he, TORMEY, feels that [redacted] has the same ideas as RANDOLPH. *✓*

[NY T-12
April 16, 1964] *✓*

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b7c

On April 17, 1964, during the course of the election of the NYNALC, [redacted] gave [redacted] leaflets which requested the supported of the slate headed by [redacted] distributed these leaflets during the course of the election to individuals entering the headquarters of the NYNALC to vote. *✓*

During the course of the election, [redacted] was observed working in headquarters. [redacted] was scheduled to help in counting the ballots. *✓*

[redacted] were observed voting in the election. *✓*

[NY T-12
April 20, 1964] *✓*

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

On April 17, 1964, during the course of the election of officers and members of the Executive Board, NYNALC, [redacted] were observed distributing literature urging NYNALC members to vote for [redacted] for President. ~~✓~~

[NY T-75
April 20, 1964] ~~✓~~

On April 19, 1964, a meeting of some of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following:

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[redacted]

~~✓~~

The meeting consisted of a discussion about the people who were nominated for official positions in the NYNALC. ~~✓~~

During the course of the meeting TORMEY stated that the NYNALC CP caucus members should not antagonize any of the national leaders, NALC and that they should become friendly with the officers of the NALC. ~~✓~~

[NY T-4
April 21, 1964] ~~✓~~

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance was the following: ~~✓~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~



JIM TORMEY



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The main topic was the election of officers of the NYNALC. It was agreed that the NYNALC CP caucus was pleased with its results inasmuch as the slate of candidates favored by the caucus had been elected, including [redacted] as President and [redacted].

Mention was made of the fact that [redacted] had been appointed to the State Board of the New York State CP Board where she will be in a position to transmit orders from the State Board to the caucus.

Concerning the NALC Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, it was mentioned that all members of the NYNALC CP caucus, if possible, should attend. It was further mentioned that a "caucus" group will be formed at the convention, but this "caucus" will consist of both Party and non-Party people and for this reason, CPUSA members will have to be careful of their speech and actions.

[NY T-75
May 5, 1964]

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~



JIM TORMEY

✓

It was mentioned that the NYNALC CP caucus was very well satisfied with the election of the NYNALC, because [redacted] was elected President, [redacted] was defeated and [redacted] was elected to the NYNALC Executive Board. ✓

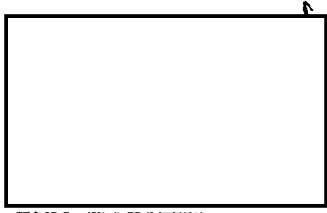
A discussion was held concerning the NALC Convention. It is expected that [redacted] and others are expected to bring before the convention the "loyalty oath" through which CPUSA members would be barred from membership in the NALC and that sufficient forces must get to the convention to prevent the use of the "loyalty oath". ✓

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NY T-65
May 5, 1964

✓

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following: ✓



JIM TORMEY

✓

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

TORMEY stated that the NYNALC election represented a major victory. He said their is the possibility now, of making the NALC a mass, fighting organization and the election was a victory for democracy and a defeat for "red-baiting".

TORMEY stressed that as many members of the NYNALC caucus as possible should attend the convention and it was noted that [redacted] will attend, that

[redacted] indicated they will attend. [redacted] stated his going would depend on the situation in the brewery locals and TORMEY said that at all costs [redacted] should go to the convention.

TORMEY printed out that "we" should not press our advantage at least until after the convention and that "we" should not antagonize [redacted] at the convention. He said that "we" have increased our position within the NALC.

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NY T-12
May 5, 1964

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] gave a report on the meeting of the NYNALC Executive Board which was held on May 12, 1964. He stated that the delegates to the convention had been selected and that [redacted] had been eliminated as a delegate, but that she had been designated an alternate delegate. *✗*

[redacted] said that as a national officer of the NALC she should be a delegate and that she thought she might resign from the National Board, NALC, because it was not very active. JIM TORMEY disagreed with [redacted] and stated that she should continue to be on the National Board. *✗*

[redacted] stated they would be going to the convention. [redacted] said that he would probably be able to attend. *✗*

NY T-12
May 19, 1964 *✗*

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b7c

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted] stated that it is most important that [redacted] be allowed to vote at the convention. He said she might not be eligible to vote, because she is a [redacted] of the NALC. He advised that it was most important that others in the caucus be eligible to vote at the convention. *✗*

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

JIM TORMEY suggested that at the membership meeting of the NYNALC of May 20, 1964, [redacted] propose an amendment to the constitution that all national and chapter officers of the NALC be given a vote at the convention. He stated that in this way both [redacted] would be given a vote at the convention. X

It was suggested that at the membership meeting of May 20, 1964, that the members of the caucus nominate each other from the floor as voting delegates to the convention and that they "button-hole" the members at the meeting to vote for members of the caucus as voting delegates. X

NY T-65
May 21, 1964

X

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On May 18, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

X

It was decided by those present that the NYNALC CP caucus would attend the membership meeting of the NYNALC to be held on May 20, 1964, and that [redacted] would make a motion that all national officers should be delegates to the convention. [redacted] will second the motion. TORMEY stated that the caucus members should bring as many of their friends as possible to this meeting in case there was a show down of votes concerning this motion. X

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

TORMEY said that he would like to see all the members of the NYNALC CP caucus attend the NALC convention. ~~z~~

NY T- 4
May 21, 1964] ~~z~~

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY



WILLIAM PATTERSON (representing the New York District CP Negro Commission)

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JIM TORMEY commented that everyone who is a member of the NYNALC CP caucus should attend the next membership meeting of the NYNALC and volunteer to work on Committees. ~~z~~

PATTERSON spoke briefly. He stated that he was pleased with the reports he had received concerning the NALC convention. He said that he expected that a report of the convention would be given at the next New York District CP Negro Commission meeting. He stated that the Negro Commission will discuss the matter and would find ways that they can assist the NYNALC CP caucus in its work. ~~z~~

NY T- 12
June 17, 1964] ~~z~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735


~~SECRET~~

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
WILLIAM PATTERSON



✓

 expressed criticism at the failure of the CPUSA "contact" to arrive at the NALC convention with instructions as to the activity of members of the NYNALC CP caucus at the convention. Both TORMEY and PATTERSON stated that the "contact" did not meet the members of the NYNALC CP caucus due to an unfortunate mix-up. ✓

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Both TORMEY and PATTERSON thought that the NYNALC CP caucus had done a good job at the NALC convention. ✓

NY T- 65
June 16, 1964] ✓

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting was the following:

JIM TORMEY



WILLIAM PATTERSON (representing the New York District CP Negro Commission)

✓

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] gave a resume at the recent NALC convention. *e*

JAMES TORMEY commented that the Party's work in the NYNALC during the past year appeared to be very good and that their position seemed firm. *e*

WILLIAM PATTERSON stated that he liked [redacted] report. He also stated that the work of the NALC was an important part of the CPUSA line. *e*

TORMEY asked [redacted] to give a report on the NALC convention before the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was to be held June 14, 1964, and also to the New York District CP Board which was to be held on June 22, 1964. *e*

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b7c

NY T-4
June 18, 1964] *e*

On August 5, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

e

[redacted] stated that the CPUSA has an obligation to obtain new members for the NALC. *e*

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

TORMEY stated that the NALC both nationally and locally is in a healthy stage. He said that in New York the chapter had been mainly concerned with internal strife, but that the successful election changed the entire situation in the NYNALC. TORMEY stated that now CPUSA emphasis can also change. ✓

NY T-12
August 8, 1964] ✓

On August 5, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

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b7c

[redacted] made a report on a recent NALC Executive Board meeting and she discussed the Race Conference which would be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. ✓

It was decided at the meeting that the CPUSA must support the NALC and that they would try and help it in its membership drive. He, ^{TORMEY} stated that the CPUSA should support the State of the Race Conference in Washington, D. C. ✓

NY T- 4
August 10, 1964] ✓

On August 22, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: ✓

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] made a report on a National Executive Board meeting and she mentioned quite strongly the State of the Race Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. ~~✓~~

JIM TORMEY stated he was pleased with the progress being made by the NYNALC CP caucus. He said that [redacted] should get membership applications in order that the CPUSA might sign up members for the NALC. He asked [redacted] how they might place [redacted] on the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC and [redacted] on its Political Action Committee. ~~✓~~

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b7c

[redacted] told TORMEY that [redacted] should appear at the next NYNALC meeting and when a call for volunteers for committee work is made they should volunteer. ~~✓~~

NY T-4
August 22, 1964 ~~✓~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 22, 1964, and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

~~✓~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] mentioned at the meeting that the charges of the NALC against the Schaefer Brewing Company on discriminatory employment practices with respect to Negroes will be taken up at a hearing of the New York City Commission on Human Rights sometime in the near future. [redacted] stated this hearing will include charges against the entire brewery industry in New York City. Those in attendance agreed that this action shows that the NALC is receiving recognition. ✕

[redacted] and JIM TORMEY suggested that [redacted] become a member of the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC to handle complaints in the Garment Industry. ✕

NY T- 75
August 24, 1964] ✕

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A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

✕

The meeting dealt with (1) building the NALC and (2) the State of the Race Conference. ✕

[redacted] as chairman, stated that each member of the caucus should get 25 new members of the NALC from their unions. ✕

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

JIM TORMEY stated that he is satisfied with the progress of the NALC. He said that every member of the caucus should be on a committee of the NYNALC in order to direct its activity and to get things done. ~~✓~~

It was suggested at the meeting that [redacted] should be on the Political Action Committee and that [redacted] should be on the Grievance Committee and that [redacted] should be at the next membership meeting of the NYNALC to volunteer for these committees. ~~✓~~

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b7c

[redacted] said that a State of the Race Conference is tentatively scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., sometime during October, 1964. ~~✓~~

NY T-65
August 24, 1964 ~~✓~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

G. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Headquarters and Officers

The headquarters of the SNCC is 6 Raymond Street
N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

~~SECRET~~

NY T-181
August 14, 1964

The October 6, 1960 issue of "The Atlanta Constitution", a daily newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, carried an article captioned "Negro Parley in Atlanta May Chart New Protest". The article set out that a meeting sponsored by the SNCC would be held in Atlanta, Georgia on October 14 through 16, 1960. The formal activities of the session would center around the topic "Non-violence and the achievements of desegregation". The article stated that SNCC was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina in April, 1960, by college students who had been participating in various sit-down demonstrations and delegates at that meeting agreed to hold another meeting later in the year.

"The Atlanta Constitution"
October 6, 1960

On December 4, 1963, a pamphlet was available regarding SNCC, which described SNCC as not being a membership organization but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

NY T- 182
December 13, 1963

In August, 1964, the New York Office of SNCC was located in Suite 803, 100 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

NY T-183
August 11, 1964

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

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[NY T- 184
September 30, 1964] ✓

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The officer to be subpoenaed for information furnished by NY T- is [redacted]

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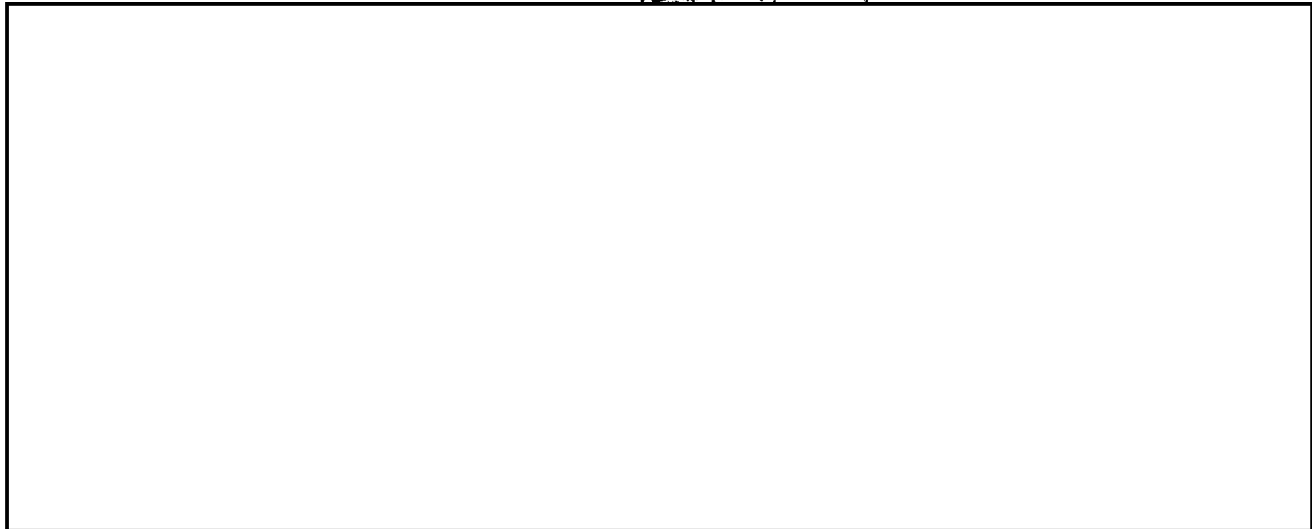
The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), May, 1963 issue, on page 3, reflects that MICHAEL STANDARD was elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1963.

A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix hereto.

~~SECRET~~



NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~



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NY T-185
September 28, 1964

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to 


JOANNE GRANT appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public hearings at Washington, D.C. on February 5, 1960, at which time this Committee was hearing testimony concerning the Communist activities and propaganda among the youth groups.

At this hearing, Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director for the Committee, noted that a day or so before ALBERT GAILLARD testified before the Committee that he had been in the

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

Harlem Youth Section of the CP. He served in closed CP cell meetings with hard core members of the CP. Among the persons he identified under oath that he knew with certainty were CP members was JOANNE GRANT. At this hearing, JOANNE GRANT refused to answer whether she was at that time a CP member.

~~SECRET~~

Support by Organizations and Individuals



NY T- 186
June 3, 1963
August 11, 1964

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The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the

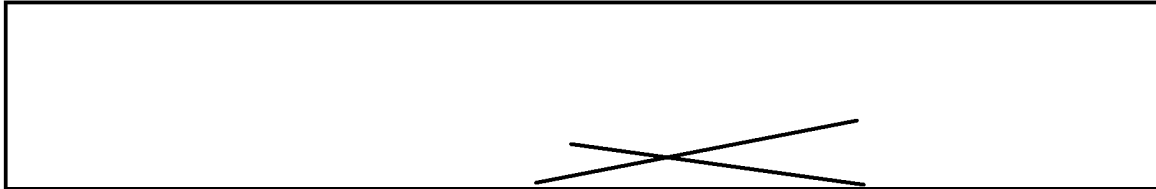
The person to be subpoenaed

It was reported that as of March, 1962, the CPUSA dealt with in regards to certain matters, and it was known that he was treated as a CP member.

NY T- 19
March 14, 1962

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735



NY T-184
August 4, 1964

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b7C
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The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. [redacted]

[redacted]
information was obtained. The officer to be subpoenaed [redacted]

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade organization in the United States, in a legal capacity and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts and has served as a custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. X

NY T-187
NY T-188
During 1957 and 1958

- 592 -

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN has acted as
a Soviet Espionage Agent. X

NY T-45
March, 1958



NY T-189
June 2, 1964

The above information is not to be made public
except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of
a subpoena duces tecum.

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b7D



A characterization of the Emma Lazarus
Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs is
contained in the appendix hereto.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), New York Local,
on January 24, 1963, held a meeting at 116 University
Place, New York, New York, at which meeting it was announced
that there would be a sale of tickets for the SNCC concert
at Carnegie Hall, New York City, February 1, 1963.

NY T-147
January 27, 1963

A characterization of the SWP, New York Local,
is contained in the appendix hereto.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

On July 21, 1963, ~~_____~~ stated that there would be a "Southern Freedom" weekend at Camp Midvale on the following weekend and that some of the leaders of SNCC would be at Camp Midvale as guests from Atlanta, Georgia. &

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NY T-190
July 21, 1963] &

The Summer, 1964 issue of "Freedomways" reflected that ESTHER JACKSON was editor of the publication.

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix hereto.

A characterization of Camp Midvale is contained in the appendix hereto.

On January 14, 1964, it was reported that Freedomways Associates would take up a collection for SNCC. &

NY T-191
January 14, 1964] &

On March 25, 1964, Young Action held a membership meeting at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York. At this meeting, a film put out by SNCC was shown concerning Mississippi voter registration. &

NY T-192
March 27, 1964] &

A characterization of Young Action is contained in the appendix hereto.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) held a conference on civil rights at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic, New York City, on April 13, 1964. At the above meeting, a leaflet issued by SNCC concerning the Albany, Georgia civil rights cases and SNCC petition to the United States Attorney

~~SECRET~~
-594

NY 100-153735

General urging the dismissal of indictments against the defendants in the Albany, Georgia case were distributed.

~~SECRET~~

NY T-193
April 16, 1964

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 1, 1964, ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN advised [redacted] that he (NEEDLEMAN) desired to send a contribution for a two way radio that was being installed in an automobile belonging to SNCC.

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NY T-187
July 1, 1964

An Executive Board meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Committee (NYCAHUAC) was held at their office, 150 West 34th Street, New York City, on July 21, 1964. It was reported that the NYCAHUAC would contact the New York City Chapter of SNCC to ascertain if they could help in contacting Congressmen about the Freedom Party in Mississippi.

NY T-194
July 24, 1964

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

~~SECRET~~

7. THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC where appropriate.

A brochure entitled "This is SCLC", issued by the SCLC, lists the National Headquarters as being at 334 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia.

This brochure describes the SCLC as a non-membership organization that would be a permanent organization which would serve as a coordinating agency for local protest centers which utilize the technique and philosophy of non-violence in creative protest. This brochure reports that the SCLC had a basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life. Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., of Atlanta, Georgia, is listed as President of the SCLC.

NEW YORK AFFILIATE OF THE SCLC

The 1964-1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company, contains a dual listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, and 312 West 125th Street, New York City.

The SCLC office is moving from 15 East 40th Street, New York City, to 200 West 57th Street, New York City, on July 31, 1964.

NY T-204
July 30, 1964

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company on September 22, 1964, lists the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, and fails to contain any listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street and/or 200 West 57th Street, New York City.

~~SECRET~~

CURRENT OFFICIALS OF THE NEW YORK AFFILIATE

On Page 14 of the June 22, 1964 issue of the "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article entitled "Friendship Baptists name Pastor", which reports that the Reverend DEARING EDWIN KING, a director of the SCLC, was installed as a pastor in a New York City church.

On Page 20 of the June 24, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" is a news article entitled "Integration Leader to Publish a Series on Negro History", which reports that the Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER, The Executive Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC, would supervise the New York office of the SCLC.

On Page 9 of the September 25, 1964 issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article which identifies the Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER as the New York Director of the SCLC.

[redacted] advised MARTIN LUTHER KING on June 25, 1964 that the current staff of the New York office of the SCLC consisted of [redacted] and himself [redacted].

NY T-152
June, 1964

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This source advised on February 26, 1957 that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-158
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

PAST OFFICIALS OF THE SCLC

Letters on the official stationery of the SCLC dated January 25, 1963, bear the name [redacted] SCLC, 312 West 125 Street" and are signed "[redacted].

~~SECRET~~ [redacted]
New York City
February 1, 1963

[redacted] also known as [redacted]
[redacted] was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) as a member of the National Committee in July, 1962.

NY T-45
July, 1962

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On Page 10 of the May 30, 1963 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article entitled "Negro Panel" in which the Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR. is described as the New York "executive" of the SCLC.

Among the ministers active in securing signatures for a "Clergy Appeal to the President on Behalf of Morton Sobell", which appeal was circulated and sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS), was the [redacted]
[redacted]

NY T-205
April 6, 1960

A characterization of the CSJMS may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~

On Page 25 of the June 12, 1963 issue of the "New York Times" is a news article entitled "Massive Protest in Capital Seen if Congress Fails to Aid Negroes" in which the Reverend GEORGE LAWRENCE is described as Northeast Regional Representative of the SCLC.

The name [redacted] Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared on a list of what this source believed to be a mailing list of the Seventeenth Assembly District Club of the Kings County CP.

~~SECRET~~

NY T-14
July 7, 1961

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Personnel of the SCLC office in New York City advised that [redacted] was no longer connected with the New York office of the SCLC.

NY T-10
July 30, 1963

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES ON NEW YORK AFFILIATE OF SCLC

STANLEY LEVISON said that [redacted] was running the New York office of the SCLC, as of January 26, 1963.

NY T-206
January, 1963

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism.

NY T-45
April, 1964

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON had a lengthy discussion on February 21, 1963 on the various methods of raising funds for the SCLC.

NY T-207
February, 1963

On October 22, 1963, [redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON discussed a proposed conference with officials of the SCLC concerning a candidate for a position with the SCLC office in New York City.

NY T-208
October, 1963

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On November 19, 1963, [redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON discussed a book written by MARTIN LUTHER KING and the necessity for editing and re-editing the book. [redacted] and LEVISON discussed the possibility that they would go to Atlanta, Georgia in order to see KING and straighten out the problems in connection with the publication of the book.

NY T-208
November, 1963

On November 20, 1963, [redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON agreed to meet that same date with MARTIN LUTHER KING at Idlewild Airport in New York City, during a short layover time between planes, in order to discuss with KING the problems in connection with the publication of a book written by KING.

NY T-152
November, 1963

In the latter part of January, 1964, the E.J. Creedon Company, New York City, which company handles the mailings for the SCLC, stenciled 5,000 envelopes for the Freedomways Associates

~~SECRET~~

with the names and addresses from a listing maintained by the Creedon Company for the SCLC. Among the lists used was the current 1963 SCLC list. Arrangements for Freedomways Associates to use the list was made by [redacted] an employee of SCLC, who gave permission.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] supra,
February 12, 1964

A characterization of Freedomways Associates may be found in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

MARTIN LUTHER KING and [redacted] conferred on February 1, 1964 about a book which KING had written for publication. [redacted] advised KING that LEVISON and [redacted] had discussed the book and that they thought the treatment was excellent. KING and [redacted] discussed the advisability of changing the last chapter of the book.

NY T-152
February, 1964]

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[redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON conferred on February 26, 1964 about the publishing of an article in "The Nation", a weekly magazine, by MARTIN LUTHER KING. LEVISON said that he had not sent a substitute article to "The Nation" and he asked [redacted] to call this magazine and advise them that the substitute material was being sent to them in order to prevent problems with the copyrights in connection with KING's forthcoming book.

NY T-208
February, 1964]

[redacted] and MARTIN LUTHER KING discussed SCLC affairs on February 27, 1964 and in particular the advantages and disadvantages of hiring BAYARD RUSTIN as a staff member of the SCLC.

NY T-152
February, 1964]

~~SECRET~~

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, Page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

~~SECRET~~

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

This source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly".

NY T-2
September 25, 1963

~~SECRET~~

This source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

~~SECRET~~ NY T-153
February, 1964] a

This source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA. a

NY T-18
January 21, 1964] a

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

KING said that he had discussed the hiring with HARRY WACHTEL and suggested that [redacted] WACHTEL and KING confer before making any definite decision.

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NY T-152
February, 1964] a

The name of HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York City, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). a

NY T-209
December, 1949] a

~~SECRET~~

The name of HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

~~SECRET~~
NY T-210
March 5, 1944]

It is to be noted that this source, on March 5, 1944, furnished information which revealed that the name of [redacted] and her address, were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-210
March 5, 1944]

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A characterization of the NLG may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

STANLEY LEVISON advised [redacted] on March 2, 1964 that he (LEVISON) had conferred with MARTIN LUTHER KING on February 29, 1964 about the desirability of hiring BAYARD RUSTIN as Northern Coordinator of the SCLC and added that after all the discussion the SCLC would probably hire RUSTIN.

NY T-206
March, 1964]

MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON held a lengthy conference at SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 10, 1964, concerning the National Staff personnel of the SCLC for the New York area.

NY T-211
March, 1964]

On Page 12 of the May 31, 1964 issue of "The Worker", an East coast communist newspaper, is a news article entitled "Leftist Rally June 4", which reports that the Reverend JAMES BEVEL, of the SCLC, would address the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties to be held in New York City.

~~SECRET~~
A characterization of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

HARRY WACHTEL advised MARTIN LUTHER KING during September, 1964, that a meeting would be held in New York City during September, 1964 and both discussed the agenda for the meeting. WACHTEL informed KING that he had not as yet received material being prepared by [redacted] and BAYARD RUSTIN concerning "Back Lash". WACHTEL said that he would arrive late for the SCLC Annual Convention to be held during late September and early October, 1964 in Savannah, Georgia.

NY T-212
September, 1964

SCLC POLICY CONCERNING COMMUNIST COLLABORATION IN SCLC ACTIVITIES

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On Page 30 of the October 20, 1963 issue of the New York "Journal American", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article captioned "Rev. King Blasts Red Anti-Semitism", which reports that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, head of the SCLC, had "lashed out" at the Soviet Government attempts to "liquidate the Jewish people in Russia", during a speech in New York on November 19, 1963.

MARTIN LUTHER KING stated to [redacted] of the SCLC in Washington, D.C., on April 21, 1964, that when the past association of [redacted] had been made known to him (KING), he had dropped [redacted] from the SCLC staff. KING said that when allegations were made concerning STANLEY LEVISON's past associations, he had discontinued his

~~SECRET~~

association with LEVISON. KING said that LEVISON continued limited contact with the New York office of the SCLC, but that this was necessary because of LEVISON's work with the New York office mailing lists. KING said at this time that he, himself, had no dealings with LEVISON. KING said that neither [redacted] or LEVISON had been collaborated with on policy matters and that neither had been on a policy making level with the SCLC. KING said that he did not want communists in the civil rights movement and that "They" were not going to have any communists in it.

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NY T-213
April, 1964
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

JOHN ABT

The source advised that JOHN ABT is one of the attorneys who, over a period of years, has represented the CP, USA, in its litigation. ~~✓~~

~~SECRET~~

NY T-45
June, 1962] ~~✓~~

[REDACTED]

The source, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, advised that, on February 2, 1962, [REDACTED] attended a meeting at [REDACTED] Street, Chicago, Illinois, which was held under the auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). This meeting was called "Challenge to Democracy".

NY T-251
February 7, 1962] ~~✓~~

A characterization of the CCDBR is set forth in the attached Appendix pages.

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On July 11, 1962, the source made available a list of names and addresses of persons who had been in contact with the United States Festival Committee in New York City, in connection with the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, Finland, from July 28 to August 6, 1962. The list, entitled, "Participant List - Incomplete" contained the name of [REDACTED] Chicago". ~~✓~~

NY T-252
July 11, 1962] ~~✓~~

~~SECRET~~

The source advised that [redacted] moved from [redacted] Street, Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, 1962.

~~SECRET~~

NY T-251
October 4, 1962

A characterization of the Eighth World Youth Festival is set forth in the Appendix under the heading of The United States Festival Committee, Incorporated.

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[redacted] Passport Office, Department of State, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 17, 1962, that [redacted] applied for a passport on September 7, 1962.

On October 3, 1961, Sergeant [redacted] Protection and Security Division, University of Wisconsin, advised that his records show that on May 13, 1960, his office was advised that [redacted] a "mental case", was missing from the Psychiatric Ward of the University Hospital. She was picked up on May 14, 1960, and returned to the Psychiatric Ward of the hospital.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

WILLIAM ALBERTSON, as of February, 1963, was the Executive Secretary of the New York Communist Party (CP) District. u

NY T-62
February 11, 1963

"The Worker" issue of July 7, 1964, contained an article captioned "New York Communists Denounce ALBERTSON as Informer". This article reflects that by action of the CP of New York State WILLIAM ALBERTSON was expelled from membership in the Party.

~~SECRET~~

BILLY ALLAN

BILLY ALLAN is a member of the Co-Ordinating Committee, Michigan District CP.

NY T-63
June 11, 1963

~~SECRET~~

Source advised that [redacted] commonly known as [redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA). Source advised he believes this to be the case based on the informant's own personal knowledge and experience concerning [redacted]'s activities and on [redacted]'s attendance at meetings of this body.

NY T-59
June 27, 1962

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Information was received that on April 27, 1963, [redacted] attended a New York County CP Conference held at [redacted] Avenue, New York City.

NY T-10
July 1, 1963

As of February 27, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Kingsbridge - Fordham Club, Bronx County CP.

NY T-6
March 8, 1962

~~SECRET~~

PHILIP BART

PHILIP BART was the National Organizational Secretary of the CP USA at that time. *ℓ*

NY T-45
May 7, 1962] *ℓ*

Source advised that based on his knowledge of BART's attendance at meetings of the CP USA National Committee and National Executive Committee, as well as other activities, BART is a member of the National Committee of the CP USA. *ℓ*

NY T-59
June 27, 1962] *ℓ*

THEODORE R. BASSETT

THEODORE R. BASSETT is a member of the New York District CP Committee. *ℓ*

NY T-4
June 8, 1962] *ℓ*

[redacted] was a member of the SWP-NYL as of April, 1964. *ℓ*

NY T-147
April 8, 1964] *ℓ*

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b7c

[redacted] attended a meeting of the West Side Area Clubs of the CP on Wednesday night, January 2, 1963, at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue. *ℓ*

NY T-7
January 8, 1963] *ℓ*

~~SECRET~~

q [redacted]

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was noted by the group that [redacted] would be a likely recruit for the CPEPD. q

~~SECRET~~

NY T-23
July 25, 1963] q

q [redacted]

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was noted by the group that [redacted] would a likely recruit for the CPEPD. q

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NY T-23
July 25, 1963] q

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-49
August, 1963] q

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-49
August, 1963] q

q [ALBERT E. BLUMBERG]

Source furnished information which reflected that on July 21, 1958, a meeting of the Kings County CP Committee was held at the Hotel St. George, 51 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York. q

~~SECRET~~

According to the information furnished, [redacted] informed the meeting that he had received a letter from ALBERT BLUMBERG, who had been elected to the New York State CP Committee as a representative from Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn CP Convention. In this letter, [redacted] stated, BLUMBERG announced his resignation from the New York State CP Committee. [redacted] said the Brooklyn staff had accepted this resignation. ~~☒~~

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~~SECRET~~
NY T-69
July 21, 1958] ~~☒~~

DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG

DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG attended a special election meeting of the New York County CP on August 12, 1957.

[redacted]
a member of the CP
from [redacted]
and from [redacted]
[redacted]
August 21, 1957

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~~☒~~ [redacted]

[redacted] attended a meeting of the CP USA New York District Committee on August 10, 1963. ~~☒~~

NY T-4
August 13, 1963] ~~☒~~

b6
b7C

On September 12, 1962, a meeting of Lower East Side CP members was held at [redacted] Street, New York City, New York. [redacted] attended this meeting. ~~☒~~

NY T-13
September 13, 1962] ~~☒~~

~~SECRET~~

JOSEPH BRANDT

JOSEPH BRANDT was brought into the National Office of the CP USA in January, 1963, as Administrative Assistant to the National Organization Secretary of the CP USA.

NY T-19
February 15, 1963

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

NY T-219
July 19, 1963

[redacted]

A meeting of the NYNALC CP Caucus was held on March 22, 1964. [redacted] was among those present at this meeting.

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NY T-12
March 23, 1964

CARL BRADEN

[redacted] Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the CP in Louisville from [redacted] to [redacted] testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court, Louisville, on December 11 and 13, 1954, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the CP, Louisville, during the period of her membership.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~✓~~ [redacted]

[redacted] was elected to the Executive Committee of the Lower Manhattan Communist Party Youth Club on November 29, 1952. †

NY T-60
December 7, 1962] †

~~✓~~ [redacted]

[redacted] is Chairman of the New York State CP Commission on Schools. †

NY T-36,
September 30, 1963] †

~~✓~~ [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the 17th Assembly District CP Club, Brooklyn, New York. †

NY T-14
August 29, 1963] †

~~✓~~ [redacted]

[redacted] is the Educational Director of the Tremont Club of the Bronx County CP. †

NY T-8
March 14, 1961] †

~~✓~~ MICHAEL DAVIDOW

MICHAEL DAVIDOW has been appointed to the Trade Union Committee, CP USA, New York State. †

NY T-19
December 27, 1960] †

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

The masthead of "The Worker" dated May 19, 1963, lists MIKE DAVIDOW as a member of its Editorial Staff.

The source advised that MIKE DAVIDOW is a member of the New York State District CP Board.

~~SECRET~~

NY T-4
March 26, 1964

[Redacted]

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b7c

[Redacted] known to informant
[Redacted]

According to informant, [Redacted] does not represent a black nationalist organization and he supports himself [Redacted]

NY T-136
July 27, 1964

~~[Redacted]~~ BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on May 6, 1962, while addressing the Crown Heights Forum in Brooklyn, New York, stated he was the National Secretary of the CP USA.

NY T-14
May 7, 1962

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~[redacted]~~

[redacted] is a member of the Ford CP Club, Michigan District CP.

~~SECRET~~

NY T-22
May 31, 1963

~~[redacted]~~

[redacted] was a member of the CP Negro Commission, Illinois District as of February, 1964.

NY T-98
February, 1964

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b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] whose true name is [redacted] is publically campaigning under his true name. as [redacted]

~~TOMMY DENNIS~~

TOMMY DENNIS is Organizational Secretary, Michigan District CP.

NY T-76
June 17, 1963

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

[redacted] attended the Industrial Division Convention, CP USA, New York District, on November 13, 14, 1959, in Room 10D, Adelphi Hall, 74 - Fifth Avenue, New York City. As of November 13, 14, 1959, [redacted] was the [redacted]

NY T-56
November 16, 1959 } x

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Industrial Council of the Industrial Division of the CP, held January 3, 1962, at 2061 Lexington Avenue, Estonian Hall, New York City. x

NY T-4
January 5, 1962 } x

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b7c

x [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Ford CP Club, Michigan District CP. x

NY T-22
May 31, 1963 } x

FARRELL DOBBS

FARRELL DOBBS was National Secretary of the SWP.

NY T-217
April 8, 1963 } x

x [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the District Executive Committee CPEPD and [redacted]

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 } x

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

φ [redacted]

[redacted] was present at a CP meeting held February 28, 1962, in Newark, New Jersey. φ

NY T-59
February, 1962] φ

~~SECRET~~

φ [redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the CP, USA as of March 12, 1963. φ

NY T-82
March 12, 1963] φ

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

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b7c

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is Chariman, " .. CP USA.

NY T-45
May 7, 1962] φ

"The New York Times" of September 9, 1964, page 1, reports that FLYNN, Chairman of the CP USA, had died in Moscow, Russia on September 5, 1964.

φ [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the WWP. φ

NY T-150
May 4, 1964] φ

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

"The Worker" issue of [redacted] 1964, page 2, column 4, contains an article entitled "Unity in the School Fight". The article, which refers to [redacted] as [redacted]

[redacted] praised [redacted] and took issue with his opponents and detractors. The article begins as follows:

"The [redacted] is the [redacted]

Source made available a pamphlet published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) which contained a list of the Executive Committee. Among the names so listed was that of [redacted] with one notation "[redacted] Brooklyn, New York."

NY T-157
February 3, 1953] ✓

[redacted] is Organization Secretary of the CPEPD.

NY T-25
August 1, 1963] ✓

BETTY GANNETT

The September, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs", self-described theoretical organ of the CP USA, listed GANNETT as Executive Editor.

BETTY GANNETT is currently a member of the Boro Hall Club of the Kings County CP. ✓

NY T-4
October 16, 1963] ✓

EUGENE GORDON, SR.

EUGENE GORDON was present at a meeting of the Manhattan County CP held April 27, 1963, in New York City.

NY T-7
May 2, 1963

EUGENE GORDON, Sr., was a member of the Smith Club of Lower East Side Section CP as of May 7, 1962.

NY T-13
May 9, 1962

[Redacted]

[Redacted] attended a meeting of the New York District Board CP USA held on January 24, 1963, where she accepted the appointment of being added to that Board.

NY T-4
January 25, 1963

[Redacted]

The August, 1963, issue of "Mainstream" lists

[Redacted] This issue also contains an announcement that, with this issue, "Mainstream" would suspend publication until early, 1964.

A characterization of "Mainstream" is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways" identified [Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6
b7c

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a CP member.

NY T-75
February 20, 1963

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public hearings at Washington, DC, on February 5, 1960, at which time this committee was hearing testimony concerning the Communist activities and propaganda among the youth groups.

b6
b7c

At this hearing Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director for the Committee, noted that a day or so before [REDACTED] testified before the Committee that he had been in the Harlem Youth Section of the CP. He served in closed CP cell meetings with hard core members of the CP. Among the persons he identified under oath that he knew with certainty were CP members was [REDACTED]. At this hearing, [REDACTED] refused to answer whether she was at that time a CP member.

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA. ~~q~~

NY 100-153735

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It states that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, state chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him."

NY T-4
November 28, 1960] ↙

According to WILLIAM PATTERSON, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. ↙

NY T-4
January 24, 1964] ↙

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was [REDACTED] of the Committee to aid the Monroe Defendants and was a member of the SWP.

NY T-215
February 1, 1963] ↙

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b7c

NY 100-153735

GIL GREEN

On February 27, 1956, GIL GREEN surrendered to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, after being a fugitive from a five year sentence for violation of the Smith Act 1940. He was tried and sentenced to an additional three years imprisonment for contempt of court. He is presently free and is no longer under any Government supervision.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

is a former CP member.

[NY T-55
September 5, 1963]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

attended a meeting of the CP USA in the lower Manhattan area of New York City, on April 4, 1964.

[NY T-33 and NY T-32
April 7, 1964]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

attended a meeting of the Upper East Side Section Committee of the CP, January 17, 1961, New York City.

[NY T-82
January 24, 1961]

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NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

~~JULIUS~~

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, in its issue of [redacted], 1953, carried an article captioned, "[redacted]". The article listed the [redacted] New York City, as one of many clergymen who urged clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

On June 19, 1953, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were executed, after being sentenced to death for conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

~~LEM HARRIS~~

LEM HARRIS is active in the financial apparatus of the CP, USA.

NY T-45
August 2, 1962

b6
b7c

[redacted] attended the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) First Regional Conference held in New York City on October 28, 29, 1961, as an observer.

NY T-160
December 20, 1961

[redacted] advised SAS of the FBI that he joined the CP, USA in the latter part of 1949 or the early part of 1950 and that he remained a member until sometime in 1952.

Interview of [redacted]
November 10, 1954

~~JULIUS~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~
[redacted]
The source advised that [redacted] stated on January 13, 1963, that he was at one time a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in New York, New York, but that he had recently resigned from that organization. ✕

NY T-169
January 14, 1963] ✕

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

b6
b7c

The source advised that [redacted] attended an open forum sponsored by the New York Local, Socialist Workers Party (NYL, SWP) at SWP Headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York. ✕

NY T-225
January 25, 1963] ✕

[redacted]
At a recent meeting of a CP Club, [redacted] was mentioned as one who was under consideration for recruitment into the CP. ✕

NY T-13
March 4, 1964] ✕

JAMES E. JACKSON

JAMES E. JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. ✕

NY T-45
January 13, 1964] ✕

The masthead of "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, September 29, 1963, lists JACKSON as Editor.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

[redacted]

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, USA, held in January, 1962, in New York City, it was announced that [redacted] was to be expelled from the CP, USA. *q*

NY T-13
January, 1962 *d*

In the latter part of 1962, [redacted] was expelled from the CP, USA. *q*

NY T-45
December, 1962 *f*

b6
b7c

The October 13, 1964, issue of "Challenge" a weekly newspaper published by the PLM in New York City, lists [redacted] of this publication.

f [redacted]

[redacted] a member of the NYNALC CP Caucus, was in attendance at a general membership meeting of the NYNALC held on July 24, 1963. *q*

NY T-12
July 29, 1963 *d*

ARNOLD JOHNSON

"The Worker" issue of February 24, 1963, contains an announcement on page 11, column 4-5, that refers to ARNOLD JOHNSON as Public Relations Director, CP.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

[redacted]

The source advised that [redacted] attended a New York District CP Committee meeting on April 11, 1964.

NY T-4
April 14, 1964

d [CONRAD KOMOROWSKI]

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is a member of the Polish Bulgarian CP Club, Michigan District CP.

NY T-22
August 26, 1963

d [redacted]

[redacted] attended a general membership meeting of Burning Issues which was held at [redacted] Street, New York City, on January 19, 1963. [redacted] was named to a social committee at this meeting.

NY T-23
February 6, 1963

NY T-158
February 8, 1963

[redacted] attended a Burning Issues Forum which was held at [redacted] Street, New York City, on January 23, 1963. The meeting, according to each of the informants was addressed by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

[redacted] a member
of the CP, USA, from [redacted]
[redacted] and from [redacted]

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

† STANLEY LEVISON

The source advised that as of July, 1963, STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA. In late 1963 and early, 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. †

NY T-45
April, 1964 †

† [redacted]

On November 21, 1962, [redacted], who was a CP member from October, 1959 until [redacted] advised that [redacted] in approximately June or July, 1962, joined the Student Youth Club, New York District CP and during the Summer of 1962, attended Brooklyn Youth Club CP meetings. †

† [redacted]

[redacted] is District Youth Secretary and a member of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD. †

b6
b7c

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 †

† [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. †

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 †

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] was voted into membership in the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District, CP, USA, at a meeting of the Club held on March 11, 1962.

[redacted] a CP member from [redacted] through [redacted] May 3, 1962

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b7C

* [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the National Youth Commission, CP, USA. ↵

NY T-60
January 4, 1963] ↵

* [redacted]

[redacted] attended meetings of the Greater New York Press Club in July, 1962 and June, 1963. ↵

NY T-83
July 28, 1962
June 12, 1963] ↵

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice Chairman of the CP, USA.

The State Board, CP of Illinois, also known as the Coordinating Committee, is the highest governing body of the Illinois CP. LIGHTFOOT is a member of this Board. ↵

NY T-20
January 8, 1962] ↵

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

[redacted] is [redacted] of a Brooklyn CP Club. ~~SECRET~~

NY T-118
January 10, 1962] ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

The July - August, 1963 issue of "Rights", a publication of the ECLC, lists [redacted] as [redacted] of that publication.

HYMAN LUMER

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-19
March 7, 1963] ~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

The December, 1963 issue of "Political Affairs" lists HYMAN LUMER as Editor.

[redacted]

[redacted] is [redacted] New Jersey State CP.

NY T-61
February 13, 1963] ~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

During an interview by Special Agents of the FBI on March 9, 1954, [redacted] stated he joins the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1928, while a student at Syracuse University and joined the CP in 1934. He stated he joined the Trotskyite movement during 1937 - 1939.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

MALCOLM X

MALCOLM X is founder and President of ~~MMF~~

NY T-154
August 6, 1964

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the CP, on February 11, 1959, identified [REDACTED] as a CP member.

NY T-66
February 17, 1959

As of March, 1959, [REDACTED] was organizer of the Harlem Region CP.

NY T-61
March 6, 1959

[REDACTED] was found guilty of kidnapping in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, on February 27, 1964, and was sentenced to 16 to 20 years. She has appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and has been released on bond.

[REDACTED]

Source advised that the New York State CP would hold its convention on January 25 - 27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, New York City.

NY T-8
January 22, 1957

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7c

NY 100-156735

APPENDIX

[REDACTED]

A meeting of Retail Clerks, Distributive Region, Industrial Division, CPUSA, was held in Room 9, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City, on August 16, 1961. ✓

NY T-67
August 16, 1961 ✓

[REDACTED] was observed to enter Room 9, Central Plaza Annex, during the above meeting.

NY T-87
August 16, 1961 ✓

[REDACTED]

As of August 9, 1963, [REDACTED] was a member of the New Jersey CP. ✓

NY T-49
September 5, 1963 ✓

GEORGE MORRIS

GEORGE MORRIS is a member of the New York District CP Committee. ✓

NY T-4
June 14, 1962 ✓

The masthead of "The Worker" of April 28, 1964, lists GEORGE MORRIS as a member of its Editorial Staff.

ELIJAH MUHAMMED

ELIJAH MUHAMMED is the national leader of the NOI.

NY T-134
August 6, 1964 ✓

NY 100-153735

TOM NABRIED

TOM NABRIED is Chairman of the CPEPD. &

NY T-25
August 1, 1963] &

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a current member of Club Number 2, Greenwich Village Section, Lower Manhattan Area, New York County CP.

[REDACTED] Supra
August 17, 1962

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b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as of June 29, 1962, was [REDACTED] of the 17th A. D. Club of KCCP. &

NY T-71
June 29, 1962] &

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade organization in the United States, in a legal capacity and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts and has served as custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. &

NY T-187
NY T - 188
During 1957 and 1958] &

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN has acted as a Soviet Espionage Agent. \$

NY T-45
March, 1958

[redacted]

[redacted] was present at a KCCP Committee meeting held on November 2, 1960, at Brooklyn, New York. \$

NY T-71
November 10, 1960

[redacted] was in attendance at the Kings County CP Convention held on January 16, 1960. The principal business of the convention was to elect a county committee. The informant stated that [redacted] was elected to this committee. \$

b6
b7C

NY T-4
January 18, 1960

[redacted]

On September 11, 1959, [redacted] was elected [redacted] of the Bedford, Emma Lazarus CP Club. \$

NY T-88
September 11, 1959

[redacted] was a member of the Avenue U Club of the CP prior to February 17, 1944. \$

NY T-119
February 17, 1944

JOSEPH NORTH

The masthead of "The Worker," April 16, 1963, lists JOSEPH NORTH as a member of its Editorial Staff.

JOE NORTH was selected as a member of the Latin American Commission, CPUSA, on June 25, 1963. \$

NY T-1
June 26, 1963

701-
~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[redacted] is a member of the 6th A. D. Club of the Kings County CP. &

NY T-4
October 23, 1964] &

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]
One [redacted] Street, New York City, had expressed a desire to join "the Party" in March, 1958. &

NY T-89
March, 1958] &

One [redacted] Street, New York 32, New York, was applying for membership in the CP New York District on June 30, 1958. &

b6
b7c

NY T-90
June 30, 1958] &

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, as of February, 1963, was Chairman of the New York CP District.

NY T-62
February 11, 1963] &

[redacted]
The source advised that [redacted] attended the Advance Youth Organization convention on February 8, 1964, and was presented with a trophy for his travels across the United States and speaking on behalf of Advance. &

NY T-29
February 14, 1964] &

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

☞ [redacted]

[redacted] was present on February 28, 1961, at a meeting of the CP Food Club of the Food and Bakers Region. ☞

NY T-65
March 6, 1961

~~SECRET~~

☞ [redacted]

A meeting of the NYNALC CP Caucus was held on April 12, 1964. [redacted] was among those present at this meeting. ☞

NY T-12
April 16, 1964 ☞

☞ [redacted]

On September 17, 1963, a meeting of the New York District CP Commission on Schools was held in New York City. [redacted] was among those in attendance. It was announced during the meeting that [redacted] would probably become a member of the New York District CP Commission on Schools. ☞

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b7c

NY T-36
September 18, 1963 ☞

☞ IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Labor Secretary, CPUSA. ☞

NY T-45
March 5, 1964 ☞

☞ [redacted]

A New York State CP Committee meeting was held February 9-10, 1963, New York City. [redacted] was one of the persons attending on February 9, 1963. ☞

NY T-121
February 13, 1963 ☞

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~☒~~ [redacted]

[redacted] is associated with the WWP in Buffalo, New York. ~~☒~~

NY T-150
July 28, 1964] ~~☒~~

~~SECRET~~

~~☒~~ [redacted]

[redacted] attended classes at the New York School for Marxist Studies in 1962 and 1963. ~~☒~~

NY T-17
1962
1963] ~~☒~~

~~☒~~ [redacted]

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Industrial Council of the CP held in New York, New York, on July 11, 1962. ~~☒~~

b6
b7c

NY T-4
July 12, 1962] ~~☒~~

During a meeting of the NY State CP Board, held on December 22, 1960, [redacted] was appointed to the CP Press Commission. ~~☒~~

NY T-4
December 23, 1960] ~~☒~~

~~☒~~ [redacted]

The July - August, issue of "Spartacist" lists [redacted] as [redacted] of that publication.

PAUL ROBESON, JR.

PAUL ROBESON, JR. stated that he no longer has confidence in the CP leadership and resigned from the National CP Committee and the NY State CP Committee. ~~☒~~

NY T-19
July 18, 1961] ~~☒~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~§~~ [redacted]
On January 12, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boro Hall Club, KCCP. ~~§~~

NY T-35
January 18, 1963 ~~§~~

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b7C

~~§~~ On September 19, 1963, a membership meeting of the Boro Hall Club, KCCP, was held at [redacted] Street, Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] a member, was present. ~~§~~

NY T-35
September 24, 1963 ~~§~~

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

NY 100-153735

The source advised that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly."

~~SECRET~~
NY T-2
September 25, 1963]

The source advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-153
February 19, 20, 1964]

[redacted]

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Teenage Division of Advance Youth Organization on September 5, 1963, at [redacted] Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-29
September 6, 1963]

Officially, the slate of officers of Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations as elected at the Convention held in October, 1962, remains the same. [redacted] is [redacted] from the Teenage Group.

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b7C

NY T-60
June 13, 1963]

[redacted]

On July 28, 1960, an election conference sponsored by the New York State CP was held in Room 10B, Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[redacted] Supra
July 29, 1960

~~SECRET~~
02/01/72

NY 100-153735

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] enter 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:20 p.m. on November 13, 1959.

~~JACK STACHEL~~

JACK STACHEL is a member of the NC, CPUSA. ~~¢~~

~~SECRET~~
NY T-59
June 27, 1962 ~~¢~~

[redacted]

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), May, 1963 issue, on page 3, reflects that [redacted] of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1963. ~~¢~~

b6
b7C

~~[redacted]~~

[redacted] is a member of the 11th Assembly District Club, Harlem Region CP. ~~¢~~

NY T-10
May 9, 1962 ~~¢~~

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-61
February, 1963 ~~¢~~

~~[redacted]~~

On April 3, 1964, a Militant Labor Forum was held at Party headquarters by the SWP - NYL. [redacted] was introduced as the SWP candidate for Senator from New Jersey. ~~¢~~

NY T-166
April 8, 1964 ~~¢~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[redacted] is the organizer of the West Side Section, New York County CP. ~~SECRET~~

NY T-14
March 27, 1964

[redacted]
A meeting was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CPUSA members of Brooklyn, who were interested in youth matters. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting. ~~SECRET~~

NY T-71
November 25, 1957

[redacted]
The source advised that [redacted] is a member of the Progressive Labor Party.

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b7c

NY T-259
September 13, 1963

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY, as of February, 1963, was the Labor Organizer of the New York CP District. ~~SECRET~~

NY T-62
February 11, 1963

[redacted]
[redacted] of Illinois, on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with [redacted] and that [redacted] is a CPUSA member. ~~SECRET~~

NY T-20
June 18, 1964

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

LOUIS WEINSTOCK was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959, in New York.

~~SECRET~~ NY T-86
December 13, 1959] &

"The Worker" issue of August 5, 1962, announced WEINSTOCK had returned to the position he formerly held on the paper that of General Manager.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

WILLIAM WEINSTONE, as of August 7, 1962, was handling the educational work of the CPUSA.

NY T-19
August 7, 1962] &

[Redacted]

On September 13, 1955, [Redacted] [Redacted] Camp Woodland, Phoenicia, New York, during July and August, 1955, furnished a list of all the children who attended Camp Woodland during the summer camping season of 1955. Among those listed was [Redacted]

A characterization of Camp Woodland is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

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b7C

[Large Redacted Area]

The source described [Redacted] as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-59
June 27, 1962] &

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On August 7, 1962, [REDACTED] attended a meeting of the Communist Lower East Side Coordinators.

NY T-102
August 7, 1962

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] since his discharge from the Colorado State Highway Patrol, has been out in the open as a Communist whereas prior to that time, he was undercover.

[REDACTED]
Denver, Colorado
June 5, 1948

HENRY WINSTON

On August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON, at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

NY T-19
August 12, 13, 1961

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962, and as of September 17, 1962, was believed still to be a member of Village CP Club Number One or Village CP Club Number Two, both in New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

September 17, 1962

§ [redacted]

[redacted] a member of the CP from [redacted] to [redacted] and from [redacted] advised on July 13, 1962, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Subcommittee of the State Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP held in New York City on July 7, 1962.

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b7C

The source advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Advance Board in New York City on April 4, 1964. §

NY T-29
April 6, 1964] §

§ MIKE ZAGARELL

On October 9, 1962, [redacted] a member of the CP from [redacted] and from [redacted] to [redacted] advised that MIKE ZAGARELL was in attendance at a caucus of CP Youth Clubs called by the New York Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP on October 7, 1962. §

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b7D

The source advised that MIKE ZAGARELL was Chairman of Advance Youth Organization as of March 14, 1964.

NY T-29
March 16, 1964] §

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

A characterization of Advance Youth Organization is attached in the Appendix.

ALEX ZAROFF

The monthly meeting of the Amalgamated CP Club was scheduled to be held at Adelphi Hall, New York City, on March 4, 1963.

~~SECRET~~
NY T-104
February 26, 1963] &

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed ALEX ZAROFF on March 4, 1963, entering the room wherein the foregoing meeting was held.

[REDACTED]

On November 29, 1961, a meeting of the Coordinating Committee, New York State CP Youth, was held in apartment 1A, 233 East Third Street, New York City, and [REDACTED] of the Student Club attended. [REDACTED] was a member of the CP at this time.

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b7c

ALLEN R. PRINCE, Supra
December 1, 1961

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is a member of the CP Committee from the CP Garment Region. &

NY T-4
September 26, 1963] &

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1. GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

[redacted], who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from [redacted] [redacted] advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960.

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A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CPUSA.

[redacted] a member of the CP from [redacted] to [redacted] and from [redacted], to [redacted] stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of the CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, [redacted] declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

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[redacted] furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City, on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because Burning Issues (BI), a separate youth organization, organized in New York City, in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A second source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI, held on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization. ~~✓~~

NY 100-153735

2.

APPENDIX

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION (CON'D)

This source advised further, on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve. &

The second source stated on August 15, 1963, that A-BI is now known as Advance Youth Organization, and continues to maintain headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City. Principal officers are [redacted] President, and [redacted] Vice-President. &

[redacted] advised on January 4, 1963, that [redacted] is a member of the New York State Youth Coordinating Committee, New York District, CPUSA; while [redacted] is a member of the National Youth Commission, CPUSA.

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A third source stated on March 9, 1964, that Advance moved to 169 Allen Street, New York City, on March 7, 1964.

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NY 100-153735

"AMERICAN DIALOG"

APPENDIX

A confidential source advised during June, 1964, that [redacted] advised former subscribers to the magazine "Mainstream" that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bimonthly publication entitled "American Dialogue" with JOSEPH NORTH as editor.

It is to be noted that the July-August, 1964, issue of "American Dialog", Volume one, Number one, list JOSEPH NORTH as editor.

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A second source advised during December, 1959, that on December 13, 1959, [redacted] attended the 17th National Convention of the CPSUA, held from December 10 through December 13, 1959, in New York City. &

This second source advised on May 27, 1963, that JOSEPH NORTH was present at an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA held in New York City on May 23, 1963. &

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NY 100-153735

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

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NY 100-153735

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

- ~~SECRET~~
- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
 - "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

NY 100-135735

1.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY;
NEW YORK DISTRICT also known as
Committee on Poetic and Literary Discussion

On June 13, 1963, a source advised that []
[] had been designated by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
leader of the American Nazi Party (ANP), Arlington,
Virginia, to establish in New York City the ANP, New
York District.

~~SECRET~~
According to the source, the ANP, New York
District will promote in the New York City area the
policies of the ANP which call for the migration of
Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of
all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

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This same source further advised that on July
12, 1963, [] announced that a headquarters for the
ANP, New York District had been secured in the basement of
214 East 85th Street, where it would operate under the
cover name, Committee on Poetic and Literary Discussion.

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NY 100-153735

1. APPENDIX
BROOKLYN READERS CLUB (BRC)

A source on January 29, 1962, made available a letter from the Organizing Committee, Brooklyn Readers Club (BRC), dated January 24, 1962, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed "[redacted]". This letter points out that Brooklyn friends of "The Worker" and "Midweek Worker" have looked forward to the establishment of a Brooklyn Readers Club to promote "Our press, hold social and fund-raising affairs in its behalf and help bring the truth to thousands of readers". The letter further announced the formation of a Brooklyn Readers Club, the first meeting to be held on February 2, 1962, at the Downtown Center, 305 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, and that JAMES JACKSON, Editor, and [redacted] [redacted] would be the speakers.

A second source on January 30, 1962, advised that during a regional meeting of the Kings County Communist Party Council held on January 29, 1962, in Brooklyn, New York, it was announced that it was important that as many club members as possible attend the BRC meeting on February 2, 1962. ~~Q~~

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The second source advised on February 5, 1962, that [redacted] was Chairman of a meeting, at which the Organizing Committee was formed to set up the BRC. The meeting was held on February 2, 1962, at [redacted] Street, Brooklyn, New York. The BRC was to be an organization to increase the circulation of "The Worker". The source also stated that the dues were \$1.00 per year. ~~Q~~

A third source on January 13, 1961, advised that [redacted] was the Kings County Communist Party Press Director and was a member of the Kings County Communist Party staff. ~~Q~~

A fourth source reported that as of May 25, 1963, the BRC continued to solicit subscriptions for "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

NY 100-153735

1.
BURNING ISSUES

APPENDIX

A source advised on May 11, 1961, that a meeting was held on May 8, 1961, in New York City, under the auspices of the Discussion Group for those in their twenties and thirties. Said meeting was the third or fourth meeting of the group.

[redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] and from [redacted], to [redacted] advised on June 14, 1961, that a business meeting of the Discussion Group was held on May 12, 1961, in the name of Burning Issues.

According to information furnished by [redacted] on December 28, 1961, [redacted] Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) declared on December 20, 1961, that Burning Issues (BI) was formed without the permission of the CP and was in effect competing with Advance, a CP initiated Marxist-Leninist youth organization. [redacted] stated that BI must cease to compete with Advance and declare itself a left-wing organization.

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[redacted] furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because BI, a separate youth organization, organized in New York City, in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A second source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI held at the organization's headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization.

The second source advised further, on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

CAMP KINDERLAND

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, C. D., contains the following concerning Camp Kinderland:

- ~~SECRET~~
- "1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings.' Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951, by Camp Lakeland, Incorporated. DAVID GREEN and SOL VAIL, manager and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Incorporated, 'have been active members of the Communist Party.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp 2, 8 and 9.)"

NY 100-153735

1.
CAMP LAKELAND

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Camp Lakeland:

"CAMP LAKELAND (Hopewell Junction, NY)

- "1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California, was exposed by committee investigations and hearings.' Listed among these is Camp Lakeland, 'a summer camp for adults,' owned and operated by Camp Lakeland, Inc. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 9)."

1.

APPENDIX

METROPOLITAN RECREATION ASSOCIATION,
FORMERLY KNOWN AS NATURE FRIENDS OF
AMERICA, INC., OPERATOR OF CAMP MIDVALE

Nature Friends of America, Inc. (NFA) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, reflect that a certificate of dissolution for NFA was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on February 23, 1954.

A source advised on March 12, 1954, that at a meeting of the former New York Local of NFA held on February 25, 1954, in New York City, a successor organization known as the Metropolitan Recreation Association (MRA) was set up and all assets and real property formerly belonging to the New York Local of NFA were transferred to the MRA.

On November 4, 1957, a second source made available a copy of the constitution of the MRA, which was adopted in 1957, and which, under Article II, set forth the aims of the organization as follows:

"The purpose of the association is to bring together people without regard to race, color, national origin, religion or beliefs, having a common interest in outdoor sports, recreational and cultural activities, and the fullest use of leisure time for the furtherance of the welfare and well being of the members; to encourage the study of nature and of the natural sciences, and of the modes of living and customs and cultures of the people of the United States, past and present....."

On March 26, 1954, a third source made available a copy of the March, 1954, issue of the "Camp Midvale News," official organ of Camp Midvale, Midvale, New Jersey, which on page 1 states that the recently formed MRA is the organization which owns and operates Camp Midvale.

The MRA, as of May 8, 1964, continues to utilize General Post Office Box 634, New York City, as its mailing address.

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

CAMP WEBATUCK, FORMERLY KNOWN AS
CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP, INC.;
WINGDALE LODGE, INC.; CAMP UNITY;
WINGDALE ON THE LAKE, ALSO KNOWN AS

~~SECRET~~

On May 27, 1953, a source advised that Camp Unity has been controlled by the Communist Party (CP) since its inception in 1929 or 1930.

On April 24, 1956, a second source furnished an undated flyer entitled "The Wingdaler" published by Wingdale On The Lake. This flyer reflected that Wingdale on The Lake occupied the same site as was formerly occupied by Camp Unity.

On June 7, 1956, [redacted] Office of the Secretary of State, New York State, reviewed his records and advised SA [redacted] that Wingdale Camp, Inc., filed a certificate of Incorporation number 6036, with his department on February 9, 1956.

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On April 27, 1956, a third source advised that regardless of the name it uses, the camp is always referred to as Camp Unity by the CP and that captioned organization was and still is a joint operation of the National Office of the CP and the New York State CP.

On November 13, 1962, the third source above advised that the CP has taken complete control of the camp and the camp will be essentially a youth camp in the future.

The "National Guardian" december 6, 1962, contained an advertisement on page 10 entitled "Announcing Camp Webatuck".

The advertisement reflected that the camp, located at Lake Ellis, Wingdale, New York, is a camp for boys and girls from 7 to 16 plus.

The advertisement indicated that registrations for the camp could be made at its office, 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 705, New York 17, New York, telephone number MU 7-0586.

On December 7, 1962, a suitable pretext call was placed to telephone number MU 7-0586.

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NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

2.

CAMP WEBATUCK, FORMERLY KNOWN AS
CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP, INC.;
WINGDALE LODGE, INC.; CAMP UNITY;
WINGDALE ON THE LAKE, ALSO KNOWN AS

It was determined through conversation with an unknown male individual that Camp Webatuck is the new name for Camp Calumet formerly known as Wingdale Camp, Inc.; Wingdale Lodge, Inc.; Camp Unity; Wingdale; On The Lake, also known as.

The "National Guardian" May 2, 1963, contained an advertisement on page 8 concerning Camp Webatuck. This advertisement reflected that the current office address for Camp Webatuck is 166 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, telephone number OR 5-4383.

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NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.
CAMP WOODLAND

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Camp Woodland:

"CAMP WOODLAND (Phoenicia, NY)

"1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California, was exposed by committee investigations and hearings'. Listed among these is Camp Woodland, a children's camp directed by [redacted]

[redacted]
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.)"

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NY 100-153735

CHALLENGE

APPENDIX

The August 1, 1964, issue is self-described as a weekly publication of the PLM.

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APPENDIX

1.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 724, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization build around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting.

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APPENDIX

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2.

The first source, in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated that the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A third source advised on May 3, 1962, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes and operates under the same leadership.

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NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties:

"CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

- "1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties", are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.'

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2.

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

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* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2, and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144)".

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APPENDIX

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF
FOREIGN BORN (CCPFB), aka OHIO COMMITTEE
FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (OCPFB)

A source in January, 1941, furnished an announcement stating, "Calling all Americans to an Ohio Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), Cleveland City Club, February 2, 1941." The announcement states the Conference called by "Ohio Provisional Committee," and lists the aims of the Conference as "Establish Ohio Chapter of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Combat Discrimination on the Ground of Race, Nationality, or Non-Citizenship; Amend the Naturalization Laws by Reducing the Fees, Moderating the Educational Requirements and Abolishing Discrimination on the Ground of Race and Economic Viewpoint; Prevent Destruction of American families by Deportation; Maintain the Traditional Right of Asylum for Political and Religious Refugees in the United States."

This same source, in February, 1941, reported that the conference on February 2, 1941, to establish the Ohio Chapter of the ACPFB, was dominated by the Communist Party, 63 of the 121 persons present being members of the Communist Party.

A second source advised on April 15, 1963, that meetings held by the organization during the past recent years have been referred to as Cleveland Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (CCPFB) meetings and Cleveland ACPFB meetings. Prior to this the organization was referred to as the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The CCPFB has held no meetings since June of 1961. It has no officers, bank account, or formal membership. All activities of the CCPFB, when active, had to be approved by the ACPFB. The CCPFB gave full support to any decisions made by the ACPFB.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

~~SECRET~~

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, 'the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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1.

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION (CPA)

10450. Designated pursuant to Executive Order

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NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

CONNECTICUT CITIZENS' POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A source advised that the Connecticut Citizens' Political Action Committee was Communist controlled from March, 1946, until December, 1946, when the organization merged with the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, to form the Progressive Citizens of America.

The Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954, on the "Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, 27, 1949"; April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, as a Communist front.

The Progressive Citizens of America (California branch) was cited as a Communist front by the California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities Report 1947, pages 234-240, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pages 356 and 357.

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On April 25, 1963, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of Communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

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APPENDIX

2.

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

~~SECRET~~

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'.
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Congressional Record, September 24,
1942, p. 7686).
- "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the
ranked organs of Communist propaganda
in this country for almost a quarter of
a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American
Activities House Report 1311 on the
CIO Political Action Committee,
March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

1.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Communist on Un - American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un - American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * *

The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions

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NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the FALL of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed

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APPENDIX

2.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOM NOW PARTY

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The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro party for '64 is formed." The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation."

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APPENDIX

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY

Also known as Citizens'
Committee to Elect Cyril
Philip to the State Assembly
from the 13th District

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A source advised on August 7, 1962, that at a meeting of the Communist Lower East Side Section Coordinators held on that date at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, BETTY GANNETT reported that they were running an independent "left" candidate, CYRIL PHILIP, a Negro leader, in the 13th Assembly District (AD) in New York City, in the forthcoming November, 1962, elections. She stated that a gathering would be held on the following Friday night which would be a reception for PHILIP and also the start of the Equal Rights Party (ERP). She said that the election of PHILIP would be a Manhattan problem and that every Manhattan comrade must work to secure the necessary petition signatures to place PHILIP on the ballot. ~~Q~~

On August 23, 1962, [redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] and from [redacted] to [redacted], made available a copy of a one page printed throwaway issued by the Citizens' Committee to Elect Cyril Philip to the State Assembly from the 13th District (CCECPSA), 501 West 125th Street, New York City, entitled, "This is your neighbor Cyril Philip," which states that CYRIL PHILIP is the candidate of the ERP for the New York State Assembly from the 13th AD and requests the recipient to vote for him.

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A second source advised on October 4, 1962, that the CCECPSA is the name used by a group within the ERP for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures on the Independent Nominating Petitions to place CYRIL PHILIP on the ballot.

[redacted] previously described, advised on June 10, 1960, that CYRIL PHILIP was then a member of the Lower 13th CP Club, New York City.

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APPENDIX

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY
Also known as Citizens'
Committee to Elect Cyril
Philip to the State Assembly
from the 13th District

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The second source advised on March 8, 1963, that the ERP, whose Independent Nominating Petitions to place CYRIL PHILIP on the ballot in the November, 1962, elections were disqualified by the Board of Elections, apparently discontinued its activities and disbanded two weeks before the November, 1962, elections and is non-existent at the present time.

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APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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APPENDIX

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FRUIT OF ISLAM

On July 10, 1963, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon". Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

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APPENDIX

GREATER NEW YORK LABOR PRESS CLUB ~~SECRET~~

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that the Greater New York Press Club (GNYPCL) was formed during February, 1961, by LOUIS WEINSTOCK when he was the General Manager of "The Worker" by obtaining members who would contribute funds, subscribe to and work for "The Worker," and also to hold social and cultural affairs.

The source stated that in the spring of 1962, [redacted] was the [redacted] of "The Worker." [redacted] announced at a press club meeting at Adelphi Hall, New York City, held on April 26, 1962, the formation of a new press club known as the "City Press Club Executive Board" (CPECB). The purpose of this new club was to coordinate the work of all the borough press clubs in the New York City area; to strengthen the work of the press clubs; to organize new press clubs; and to draw in people who were not members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The source stated that the basic purpose was to raise funds for "The Worker" and increase the circulation of that publication. Persons not members of the CPUSA could be members of the new club, but leadership in the club was limited to members of the CPUSA. The name of the CPCEB was later changed to "Greater City Press Club" (GCPC) which club became the successor of the GNYPCL. ~~SECRET~~

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The source continued that in July, 1962, LOUIS WEINSTOCK again became General Manager of "The Worker" and the GCPC again became known as the Greater New York Readers' Club, Greater New York Readers' Clubs, Greater New York Readers' Conference, Greater City Press Club and the City Press Club, by personnel responsible for preparation of notices and literature regarding meetings and activities of the clubs. The source advised at that time the GNYPCL had no office or headquarters and used the mailing address of "The Worker", 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the Greater New York Readers' Club was formerly known as the "Three Boro Readers' Club."

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APPENDIX

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2.

GREATER NEW YORK LABOR PRESS CLUB

The first source advised on May 28, 1963, that the GNYPC holds no membership meetings and that the officers had ceased to function for the GNYPC. The source advised that LOUIS WEINSTOCK was responsible for using the name of the ONYPC in conjunction with the activities of the Readers Conferences at "Worker" functions. The organization of the GNYPC no longer functions.

The first source advised on April 21, 1964, that, on March 31, 1964, about 50 members of the CPUSA met at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. At this meeting, JOE BRANDT, the Business Manager of "The Worker," advised that, after consultation with the Editorial Board and other officials of "The Worker", it was decided to rebuild the GNYPC and to rename it the Greater New York Labor Press Club (GNYLPC). Those present at the meeting, without a dissenting vote, approved this decision.

A third source advised on April 29, 1964, that on the same date [redacted] of "The Worker" said that the GNYLPC is a group of individuals who, as volunteers, help support "The Worker" and aid in its distribution and circulation.

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APPENDIX

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL(HDC)

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The Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the PLM in New York City as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As PLM is known to be a very militant-type organization, the leaders of PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually orient these people toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in the Harlem area in New York City with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police. The above information was furnished the informant by

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July 29, 1964] A

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APPENDIX

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HARLEM FREEDOMWAYS FORUM
Also known as Freedomways Forum

A source advised on May 18, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had contacted [redacted] during May, 1962, at which time he requested her to take the assignment of forming a new organization, the formation of which had been previously discussed at Harlem Communist Party (CP) meetings, which would be called Freedomways Forum and which in appearance would be a non-CP organization but in effect would be a new front for the Harlem CP through which all Harlem CP work would be accomplished. ✕

The source advised on November 6, 1963, that a meeting of a committee specifically selected by the 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem CP was held at [redacted] Avenue, New York, New York, on November 1, 1963, at which a definite decision was made to establish the Freedomways Forum which would be known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum (HFF). It was unanimously agreed that the HFF would be a broad front formed by the CP not only to discuss the problems of the community but also to serve as a source of recruitment of new members for the CP. ✕

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The source advised on April 4, 1964, that the HFF has no headquarters, but uses the address of Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

A second source advised on November 8, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was the Executive Secretary of the New York District, CP, USA.

A third source advised on April 2, 1963, that [redacted] was a member of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA. ✕

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APPENDIX

HARLEM SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

The source stated that the Harlem Solidarity Committee was formed by representatives of the Progressive Labor Movement, the Socialist Workers Party, the Workers World Party, "Spartacist" and two or three peace and civil rights organizations. During a meeting on July 23, 1964, at Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York, it appeared that the organization was formed to take advantage of current racial problems to promote the idea of integrated solidarity in the ranks of labor.

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July 23, 1964] 4

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APPENDIX

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INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) in October, 1962, to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 22, 1963, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

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APPENDIX

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"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as, "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The Spring, 1964, issue of "International Socialist Review" described the magazine as a quarterly publication, located at 116 University Place, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

"JEWISH CURRENTS,"
Formerly known as "Jewish Life"

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"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents," because of the claim to the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life".

The May, 1963, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by Jewish Currents, Incorporated, Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life," the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated December 1, 1961, and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

"(1) Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, Morning Freiheit.....The first issue contained this announcement of policy: Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union.....'

"Its Editor, LOUIS HARAP, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 93.)"

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APPENDIX

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1. JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER

The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

The Labor Youth League (LYL) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

"Laisve", Lithuanian Semi-Weekly;
Lithuanian Cooperative Publishing
Society Incorporated

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The masthead of the March 26, 1963 issue of "Laisve" (Liberty) reflects that this newspaper is a Lithuanian semi-weekly, published by Laisve Incorporated, on Tuesdays and Fridays, except in case of holidays, in New York City, and that it was established on April 5, 1911. It is noted that the masthead on prior issues of "Laisve" reflected that the newspaper was a Lithuanian daily.

The January 27, 1928 issue of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, contains a statement in which "Laisve" is referred to as a "Lithuanian Communist Daily."

On April 26, 1963, [redacted] Avenue, [redacted], New York, advised that "Laisve" continues to consistently follow an attitude favorable towards Communism and the Soviet Union, and that this newspaper has always been regarded among Lithuanians as a Lithuanian counterpart of the former "Daily Worker". [redacted] also stated that [redacted] of "Laisve" for many years, are regarded as two of the leading proponents of Communism among Lithuanians in the United States.

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APPENDIX

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"MAINSTREAM"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Mainstream":

"Mainstream*

- "1. The Communist Party 'is regularly putting out * * * Mainstream -- monthly cultural and literary organ published in New York.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities; Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)"

* Beginning with the September 1956 issue, the name of this publication was changed from Masses and Mainstream to Mainstream.

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APPENDIX

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MILITANT LABOR FORUM

The source stated that the Socialist Workers Party-New York Local holds regular forums on Friday evenings, except for the summer months. These are called the Militant Labor Forum.

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APPENDIX

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MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that [redacted] a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1961, by the MDC of New York to organize an MDC in Cleveland, and that [redacted], with the aid of [redacted] members of the WWP, and [redacted] organized an MDC in Cleveland, with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street. *q*

On March 3, 1964, this source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland was to aid in the support of [redacted] in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina. Following her extradition in January, 1964, headquarters of MDC was moved from Cleveland to Monroe, North Carolina.

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A second source advised on March 12, 1964, that the purpose of the MDC is to obtain support and funds to aid in the continued defense of [redacted] and [redacted] who were convicted in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, February 27, 1964, on charges of kidnaping [redacted] in Monroe on August 27, 1961, following a racial riot in that city.

This source stated that headquarters of MDC is located at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, with [redacted] as Chairman.

A third source in September, 1963, identified [redacted] as a member of the Workers World Party.

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APPENDIX

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"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit":

"Morning Freiheit

- "1. The Communist International 'subsidized *** the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)
- "2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

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APPENDIX

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MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)
(NEW YORK MISSION)

A confidential source advised on August 15, 1961, that the New York Mission of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) was organized on August 6, 1961, in New York City.

A second confidential source advised on October 2, 1961, that the New York Mission of the MPIPR supports and promotes the aims and principles of the MPIPR as set forth by the headquarters of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico. The announced purpose of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico is to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through propaganda and other peaceful means.

JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 20, 1960, that the MPIPR does not advocate violence to gain independence because it would be ineffective against the force of the United States Government. MARI BRAS believes that the Puerto Rican people have a right to use violence to gain their freedom if there was a possibility of success.

On December 14, 1961, the second source advised that the New York Mission of the MPIPR had adopted the name "Mission Central Vito Marcantonio."

The second source advised on March 7, 1963, that the headquarters for the MPIPR in New York City are located at 127 West 106th Street.

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APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

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The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

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APPENDIX

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NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second confidential source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan, MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

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APPENDIX

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NATION OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, MOSQUE #7,
NEW YORK CITY

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On May 5, 1964, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 has two branches; Mosque #7B at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York City, and Mosque #7C at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. These branches are part of Mosque #7.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953 a second source advised that there was a Temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and 7th Avenue, as far back as 1947.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"1. Cited as a Communist front 'organized at least as early as November 1951' to conduct the United States phase of 'a mammoth propaganda campaign designed to obliterate the crime (of) and exploit the Rosenbergs and their codefendant, Morton Sobell, for the purposes of international communism.' Headed by Joseph Brainin as chairman, the committee had national headquarters at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and more than 40 local affiliates throughout the country.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 1, 13, 21, 63 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 29-33).

"2. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

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"the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS,
SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

"National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

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NATIONALIST PARTY (NP)

On June 28, 1963, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department, advised that the Nationalist Party (NP) was formed on September 21, 1951, and although it has no actual headquarters, maintains a "mail drop" at 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Detective [redacted] further stated LUKE DOMMER controls the activities of the NP even though he is not listed as an officer of the NP and that even though NP activities consist of anti-Communist demonstrations, individuals who participate in NP activities have in the past exhibited anti-Semitic tendencies.

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On November 5, 1963, LUKE DOMMER, NP leader, advised the NP was then "out of business" for the past several months because the "rise of conservatism" in the United States had negated the need for such an organization.

On November 18, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] stated that the NP was completely disbanded and has been defunct for the past several months.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(NKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Kyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 23, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

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APPENDIX

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NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(NKKK)

A third source advised that at a national meeting on November 11-12, 1961, United Klans of America, Inc. (UK) was invited to meet with NKKK and it was agreed they would meet together, but there was no talk of consolidation.

This third source further advised that as of the national meeting on May 5-6, 1962, no national fund, headquarters or secretary had been established and no plans had apparently been made to do so. A temporary chairman and acting secretary were to be appointed for each meeting. The name "Majority Citizens League" was not being used in connection with meetings.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the*** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

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NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958 issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that [redacted] is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

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APPENDIX

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning New Century Publishers:

"New Century Publishers

- "1. 'Workers Library Publishers, Inc., is established as a (Communist) Party publishing organization which also operated out of Party headquarters and was succeeded through reorganization by New Century Publishers.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8.)
- "2. 'An official Communist Party publishing house, which has published the works of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively, as well as the theoretical magazine of the party known as Political Affairs and the Constitution of the Communist Party, U. S. A.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 7 and 35.)"

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APPENDIX

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NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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APPENDIX

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES

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In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP, USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960, issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used for an office for the NYSMS.

During April and May, 1964, a second source furnished information that the NYSMS was then in operation at 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

A third source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held December 10-13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The May, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA, reflects that HERBERT APTHEKER has been replaced as editor of that publication after holding this position for several years.

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the appendix.

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APPENDIX

1

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

The July 1, 1964 edition of the "New York Journal American", a daily newspaper published in New York City, contained an article on page 1, concerning MALCOLM X, the chairman of the OAAU. The article indicated that MALCOLM X had announced the formation of the OAAU which is a Negro organization dedicated to "fomenting a black revolution in this country by any means necessary including arming Negroes."

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APPENDIX

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS PUBLISHERS INCORPORATED

A source advised on December 18, 1963, a meeting of leading functionaries of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA) was held at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. At this meeting HYMAN LUMER reported on "Political Affairs." LUMER stated that "Political Affairs" should be set up as an independent organization and it is being set up as Political Affairs Publishers Incorporated. &

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

A second source advised that HYMAN LUMER was a member of the National Board of the CP, USA, as of April 24, 1963. &

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Corporate Records Division, Albany, New York, reflects Certificate of Incorporation Number 410694 was filed on December 17, 1963, with the Secretary of State under Section 402 of the Business Corporation Law. The name of the proposed corporation was listed as Political Affairs Publishers Incorporated.

Certificate of Incorporation Number 410694, mentioned above, indicates that the purpose of the proposed corporation was to sell, publish, and distribute at wholesale and retail, books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and publications of all kinds, including prints of art works, music, maps, and drawings of all kinds; to purchase and acquire copyrights of all kinds.

A third source advised on May 19, 1964, that Political Affairs Publishers Incorporated maintains its office at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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1. APPENDIX
PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established, at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, [redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] and from [redacted] [redacted] to [redacted] advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

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On May 8, 1964, a second source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York.

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1. APPENDIX
PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A
MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party:

"Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC)

"1. Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group'. The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party' also known as the POC * * * was formed in August, 1958, by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus'.

'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U. S. party***'.

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APPENDIX

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2.
PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A
MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (CONT'D)

'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international Communism'.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70).''

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

APPENDIX

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The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY APPENDIX
NEW YORK LOCAL

~~SECRET~~

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during January, 1938, in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on May 6, 1963, that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

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1.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION OF PHILADELPHIA (SYU),
aka, Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), Sunday
Study Group, Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958

~~SECRET~~

On July 8, 1962, [redacted] Street, [redacted] New York, whose husband, [redacted] testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 5, 1963, that he and his wife had been CP members for the past seven years during which time they furnished information to the FBI, advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. [redacted] advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

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A source advised on March 19, 1958, the above group adopted the name Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958, that [redacted], a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958, stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP. &

On January 6, 1961, a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963, a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the PYOC.

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APPENDIX

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist-front organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.)"

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APPENDIX

1.

"SPARTACIST"

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The July-August, 1964 issue of "Spartacist" is self described as published by the "Revolutionary Tendency" expelled from the Socialist Workers Party.

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1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE
EDUCATION (SCOPE)~~SECRET~~

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958, by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CPUSA, stated that in New York there is a group of about 21 youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee on Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately 8 or 10 of this group are CP members. ~~q~~

A third confidential source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CPUSA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CPUSA Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education) and this group stands closest to the CP leadership. ~~q~~

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2.STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE
EDUCATION (SCOPE) (CONT'D)~~SECRET~~

A fourth confidential source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

The Spring Term 1963 Bulletin of the NYSMS states that SCOPE is trying to provide conditions in which youth can broaden their knowledge and improve their understanding of this changing, perplexing, and exciting age. The goal of SCOPE is "to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

On May 17, 1963, the fourth source advised that SCOPE continues to share the office space in Room 1922, 853 Broadway, New York City, with the NYSMS.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the Appendix.

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APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR DEBERRY AND SHAW

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"The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), set forth in the issue of May 11, 1964, that a new organization, Students for DeBerry and Shaw, had been formed to bring the real issues of the 1964 presidential campaign to young people "fed up with the hypocrisy and false promises of the major parties."

The organization supported the SWP ticket of Clifton DeBerry and Edward Shaw and listed a mailing address of P. O. Box 205, New York, 3, New York.

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APPENDIX

1.

THE GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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A source advised on March 27, 1962, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form a new committee known as the GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee (H-DDC). The purpose of this committee is to raise \$100,000 for the defense of HALL and DAVIS.

GUS HALL
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HALL and DAVIS were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Washington, DC, on March 15, 1962, charging them with violations of Sections 786 (h) and 794, Title 50, United States Code, in that they, as General Secretary and National Secretary, CPUSA, respectively, and as members of its National Board, willfully and unlawfully failed to register for and on behalf of the CPUSA with the Attorney General.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of February 10, 1964, page 11, carried an appeal by the H-DDC, Room 1225, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York, asking for funds.

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APPENDIX

1.

"The Militant"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

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APPENDIX

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1.

THE "DAILY WORKER"

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper, which ceased publication with the issue dated January 13, 1958.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

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APPENDIX

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1963 UNION SQUARE MAY DAY COMMITTEE

On February 26, 1963, a source advised that a meeting of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), New York District (NYD) Board was held on February 25, 1963, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. WILLIAM ALBERTSON, Executive Secretary of the NYD CP, gave a brief report on the 1963 May Day Committee. He stated that a representative of each CP club in the city should attend a meeting of the committee on March 23, 1963, at which time plans would be drawn up for the 1963 May Day celebration.

Records of the Department of Parks, New York City, reflect that a permit had been issued to the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee to hold a rally at Union Square Park Plaza, 17th Street between Broadway and Park Avenue South, New York City, on May 1, 1963, 4:00 - 8:00 p.m.

The midweek edition of "The Worker," dated May 7, 1963, page 3, columns 3-5, contained a report of the May Day rally held on May 1, 1963, at Union Square Park Plaza, the theme of which was Peace and Peaceful Coexistence. According to the article, GUS HALL, Communist leader, and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, as New York State Communist spokesman, were among the speakers who "sounded the May Day keynotes of 'Peace,' 'Civil Rights,' and 'Job Security.'"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On April 4, 1963, a second source advised that the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee had an office at 130 East 16th Street, New York City, room 201, telephone GR 3-8490.

On May 16, 1963, the Information Operator of the New York Telephone Company, advised that telephone number GR 3-8490 was changed to OR 9-9450. By means of a suitable pretext, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined from LOUIS WEINSTOCK, General Manager of "The Worker," that OR 9-9450 is listed to "The Worker" and that the May Day Committee has been disbanded.

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1.

APPENDIXTHE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States, as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, [redacted] Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC described the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States participation in the Festival.

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On August 20, 1963, a second source reported the USFC Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York, had been closed July 1, 1963, and mail since the latter date had been forwarded to [redacted] Place, Bronx, New York, who was listed as [redacted].

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APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

A third source, in the summer of 1962, advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP.

On August 20, 1963, a telephone call, under suitable pretext, was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to [redacted] at his residence. [redacted] advised that the USFC is inactive at this time and maintains no headquarters.

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APPENDIX

1.

UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (UANM)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, which were reviewed on November 10, 1960, reflect that in 1948, [redacted] was actively associated with the Universal African Nationalist Movement, New York City, which organization had been active in Harlem (New York City) for a number of years, and at one time had exclusive interest in a movement to colonize Liberia with American Negroes. A group within this organization deviated from this purpose and formed a "buy black" committee advocating that Harlem Negroes purchase only from Negro merchants. [redacted] was one of the members of the "buy black" committee. As a result of this action Nationalist Movement notified the New York City Police Department on September 3, 1948, that [redacted] and five other members were being expelled from membership. Subsequently, a new organization known as the United African Nationalist Movement was organized. [redacted] was and still is [redacted] of this organization.

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On April 23, 1959, a source furnished a pamphlet, which reflected the following aims and objectives of the UANM:

1. To establish a world-wide confraternity among the Black race.
2. To promote the economic and industrial development of independent black nations.
3. To promote economic self-determination in all black communities, instilling the slogan: "Buy Black".
 - a. Buy first from black owned businesses.
 - b. Buy, secondly, from businesses who have managers, clerks, et cetera of African ancestry.
 - c. Buy, thirdly from businesses who are owned by others who have a fair employment policy (who hire us).

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APPENDIX

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4. To conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the race.

5. To conduct a militant and consistent campaign against colonialism by European nations in Africa; slogan: "Africa Must Be Free".

6. To represent the race, locally, nationally and internationally in all instances where the rights of the people of the African Race are involved.

7. To insist that the curricula in schools attended by children of African stock contain African history.

During November, 1960, another source advised that it is doubtful that membership of the UANM has ever reached beyond fifty members.

Upon being interviewed on March 17, 1961, [redacted] [redacted] of the UANM, advised that the purpose of UANM was to obtain the rights due the "African descendants" in this country and Africa. He stated that the UANM was financed by payments collected from the members and, in the past, has received contributions from a group of businessmen, whom he declined to identify.

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APPENDIX

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UNITED INDEPENDENT-SOCIALIST COMMITTEE,
Formerly Known As the Independent-Socialist
Party

A confidential source advised in June, 1958, that the Independent-Socialist Party (I-SP) was organized at conferences held on June 13-15, 1958, in New York City.

Another confidential source advised in October, 1958, that the I-SP had as its ultimate aim the establishment of a national labor party.

An article in the February 2, 1959, issue of "The Militant" entitled "N.Y. Socialists Discuss Possibilities for 1960," related that the I-SP on January 24, 1959, had voted unanimously at a meeting to continue activities as the United Independent-Socialist Committee (UI-SC).

Early in February, 1959, the first confidential source mentioned that between January and the Fall of 1959, the UI-SC would engage in struggles of the "left" and would participate in the fight for "peace, coexistence, civil liberties and civil rights and support the struggles of colored peoples and the struggle for passports, etc."

Early in May, 1959, the first confidential source advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was then the dominant group in the UI-SC and was in a position from which it could direct and control activities of the UI-SC.

An article, "UI-SC Disbands in N.Y.; Failed to Agree on '60," which appeared in the November 9, 1959, issue of the "National Guardian," related in part: "Because of disagreement over electoral policy for 1960, New York United Independent-Socialist Committee has voted to dissolve."

The headquarters of the UI-SC was located at 799 Broadway, New York City.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

[redacted] - President
- Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California. ~~C~~

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A fourth source has advised that [redacted] reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

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"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 13, 1964, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

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1.APPENDIX~~SECRET~~WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, [redacted], split from the SWP.

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The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of political and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG ACTION

A confidential source advised on August 15, 1963, that a group of young adult members of Advance Youth Organization met at New York City on August 14, 1963, and decided to establish a new organization composed of working class youth interested in Marxism. ~~q~~

A program of teaching job skills to youth residing in the Lower East Side section of the Borough of Manhattan was discussed as being the primary function of the organization. The members voted to call the new organization "Young Action".

The source reported on March 8, 1964, that the office of Young Action was located at 169 Allen Street, New York City.

A second confidential source furnished information on February 12, 1964, which listed the elected officers of Young Action as follows:

President
Vice President
Secretary
Education Director



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[redacted] a member of the Communist Party from [redacted] and from [redacted] [redacted] to [redacted] advised on September 27, 1962, that [redacted] chaired a meeting of the Lower Manhattan Communist Party Youth Club held in New York City on September 23, 1962.

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG ACTION

A third confidential source stated on July 17, 1963, that on July 12, 1963, a regular bi-weekly briefing session of Communist Party leaders active in Communist Party press and mass information media, was held at Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. [redacted] was present at this meeting. &

A fourth confidential source advised on March 24, 1964, that [redacted] was elected treasurer of Young Action on March 14, 1964.

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A fifth confidential source, in July, 1962, advised that he had received information to the effect that [redacted] Street, New York 59, New York, was one of a number of individuals selected by the Communist Party to attend the Eighth World Youth Festival at Helsinki, Finland. &

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APPENDIX

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

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The Young Communist League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [redacted] of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee, had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. ✓

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On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

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The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1959, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

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APPENDIX

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YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
Formerly known as Anti-Fascist
Youth Committee

A confidential source advised on August 22, 1962, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

The confidential source advised on May 13, 1964, that the YAWF utilizes Post Office Box 1703, Grand Central Station, New York, New York, as its mailing address and WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, for administrative activities.

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APPENDIX

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons For Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), endorsed a project presented by MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, National Youth Director, CPUSA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons". RUBIN stated that this publication will deal with youth questions and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will use a Marxist analysis on all issues. &

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons", had been changed to "New Horizons For Youth".

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

The Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons For Youth", indicated that it is published by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Volume 4, Number 1 issue of "New Horizons For Youth", published during January, 1964, indicates that LIONEL LIBSON is the editor and the place of publication as 1426 Bristol Street, Philadelphia 40, Pennsylvania.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised that [redacted] [redacted] was a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD); that he was moved by the CP to New York to work on "New Horizons For Youth"; and when "New Horizons For Youth" moved to Philadelphia, [redacted] returned to Philadelphia as [redacted] and is again a member of the Youth Club, CPEPD. &

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~~SECRET~~1.APPENDIXYOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 30, 1964

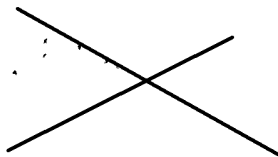
Title: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Reference: Report of Special Agent
John C. Seaton dated and captioned as
above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

T-244, who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past.

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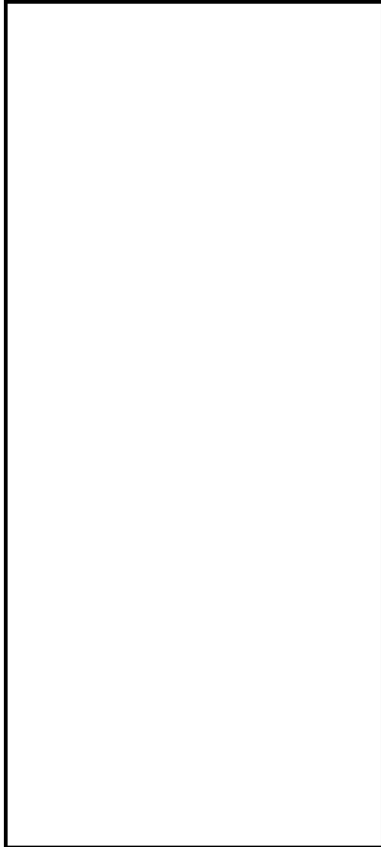
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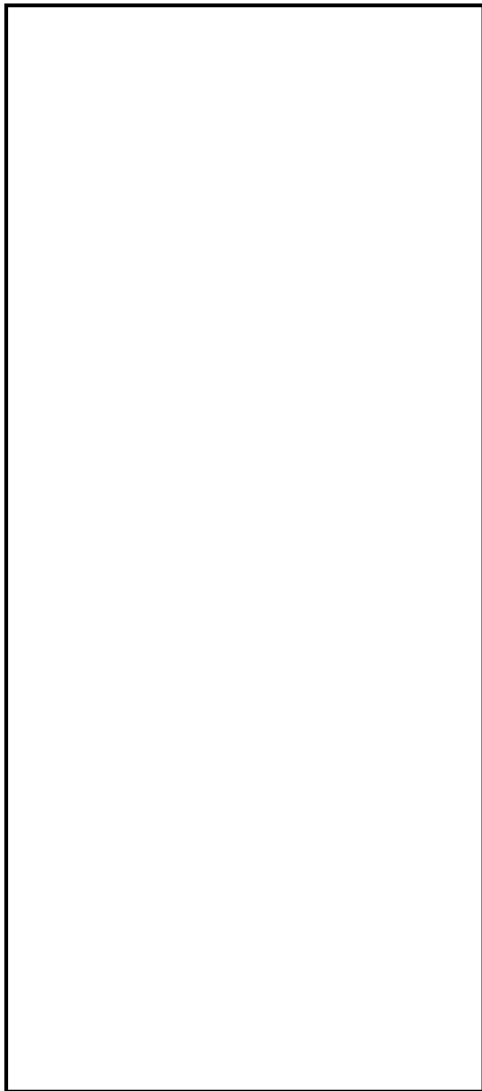
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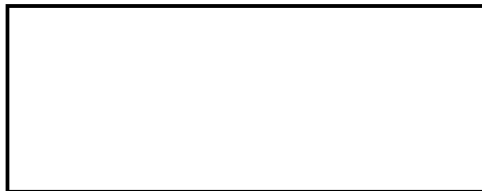


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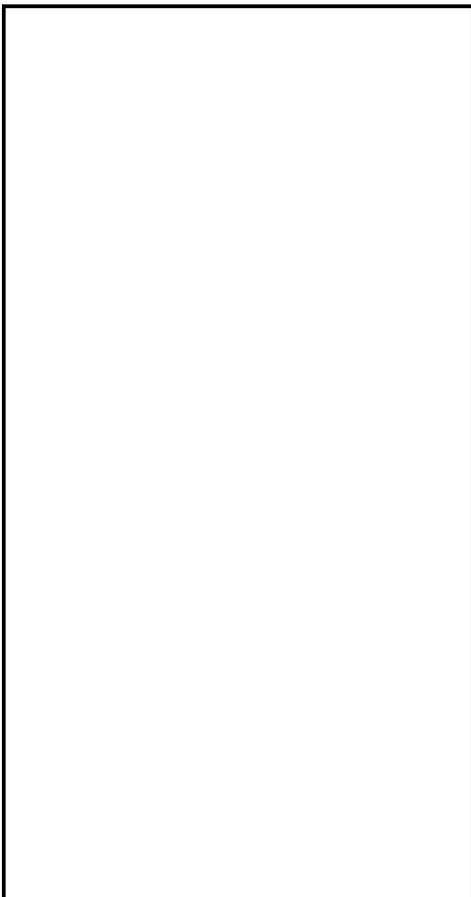
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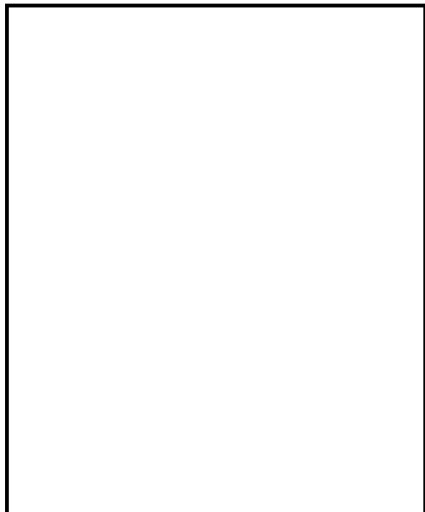
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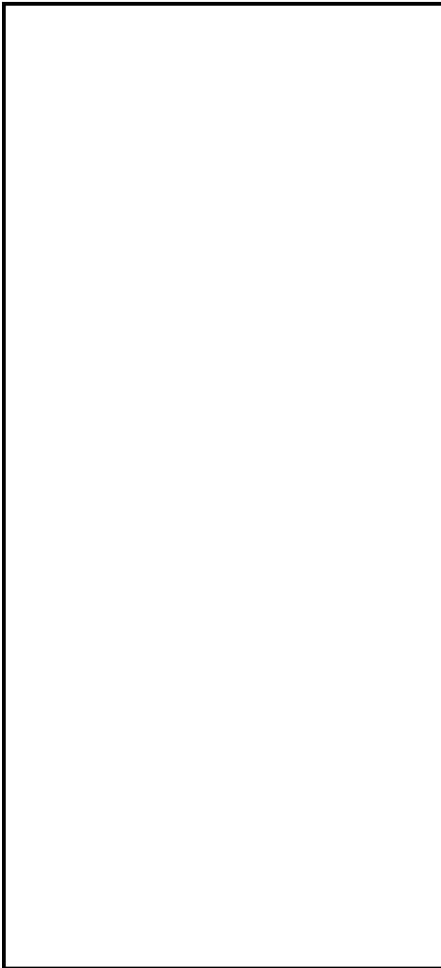


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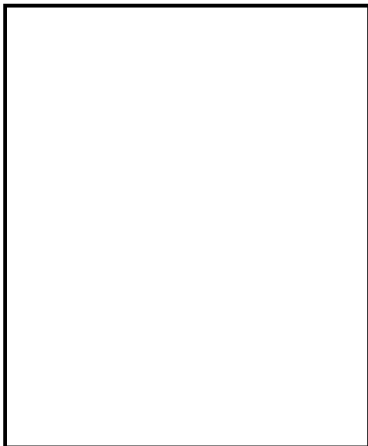
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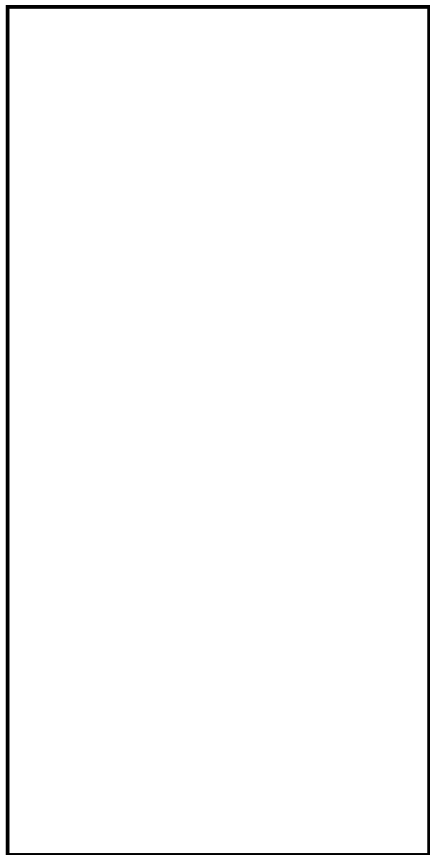
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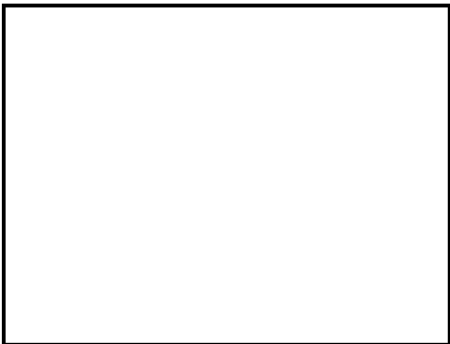
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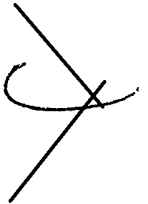
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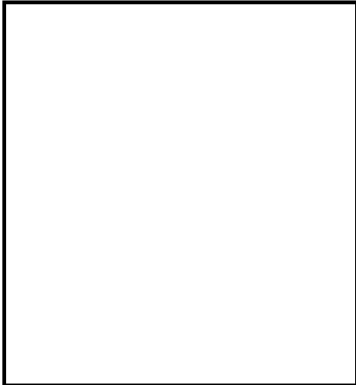
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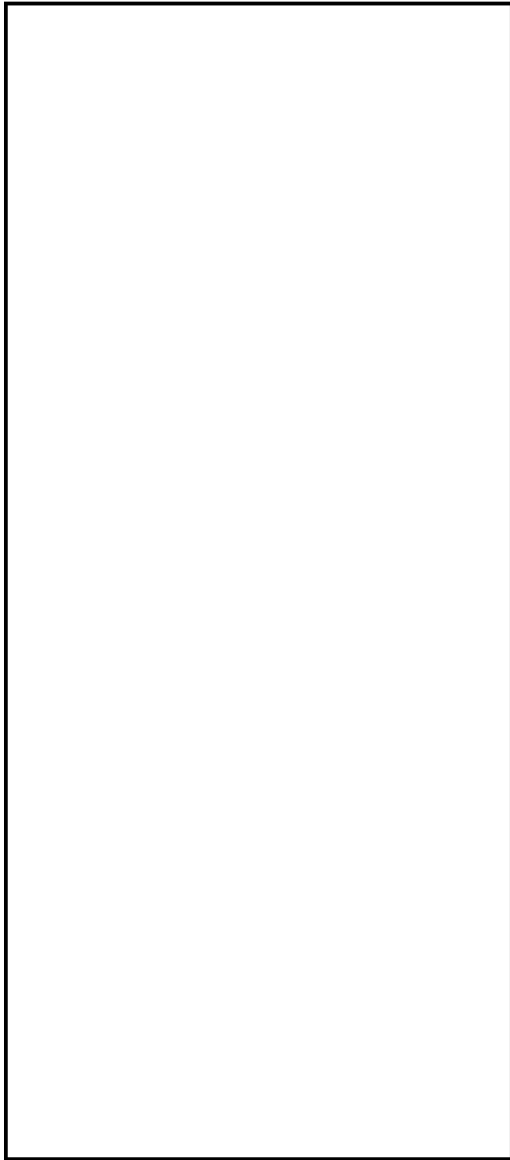
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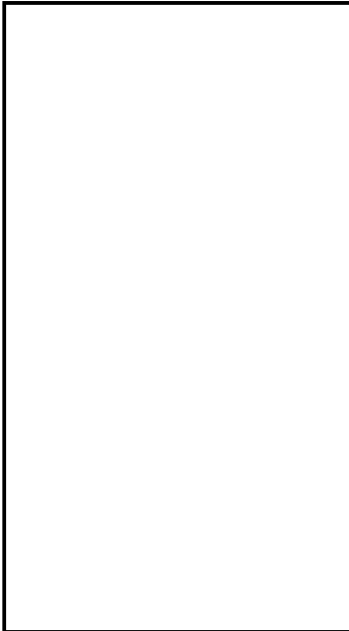
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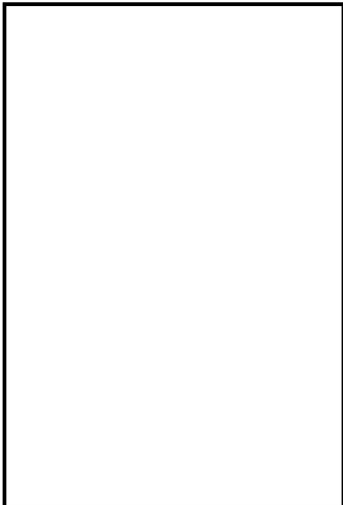
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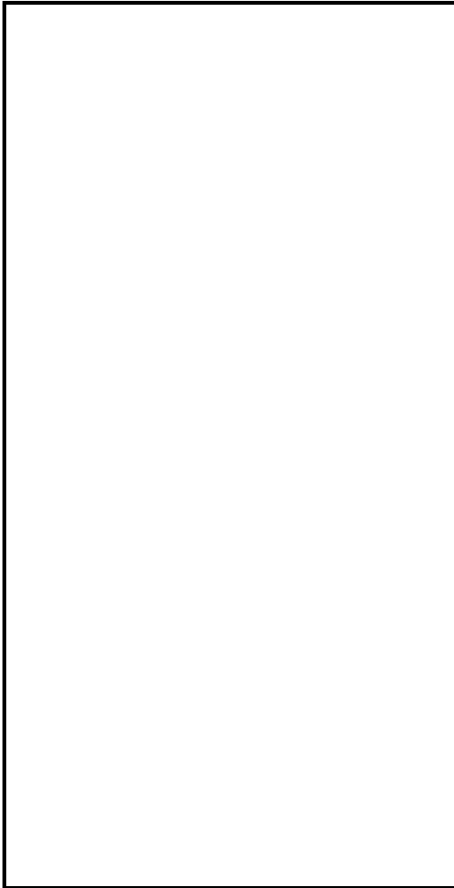
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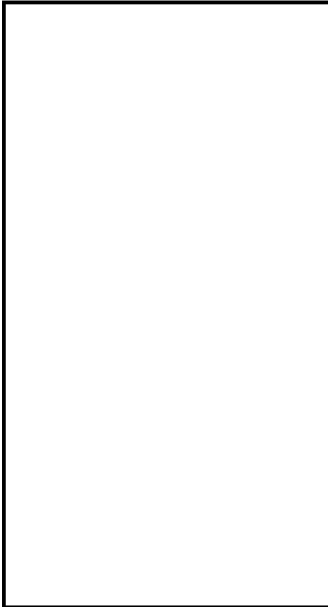


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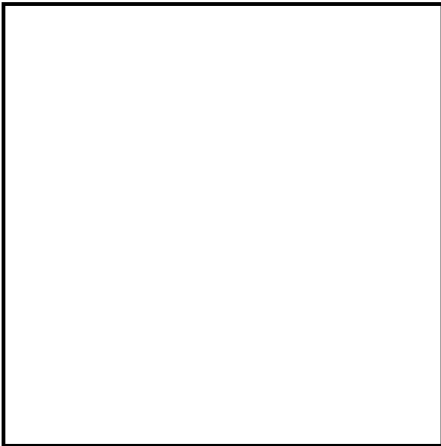
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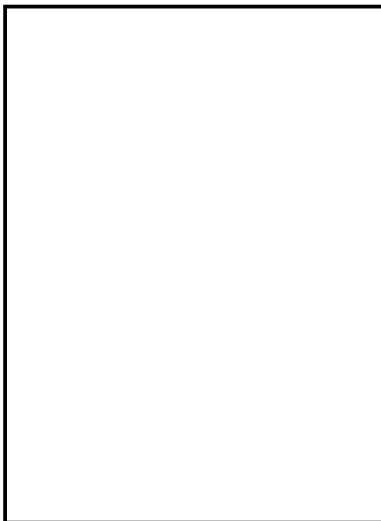
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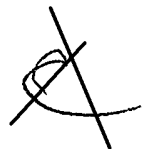
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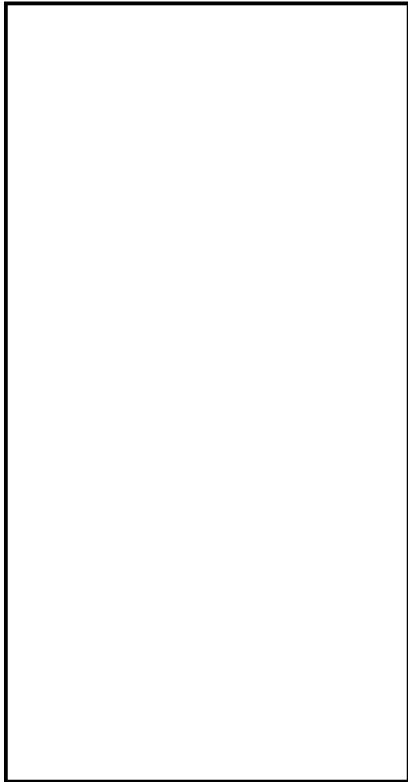
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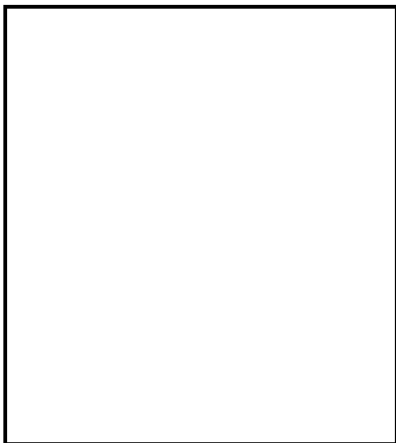


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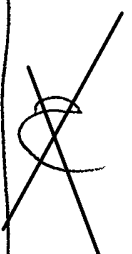
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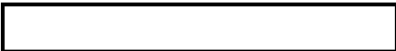


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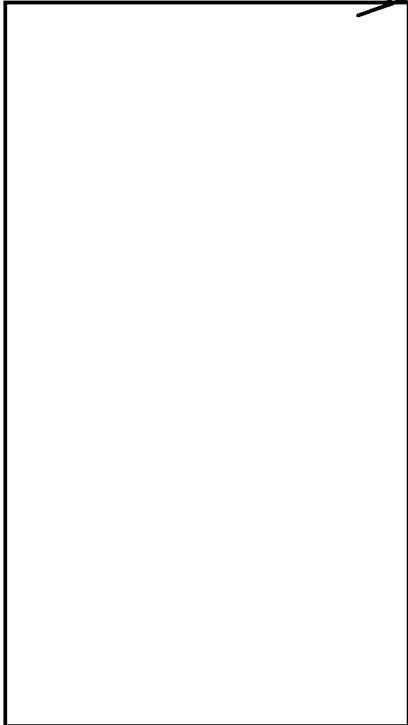
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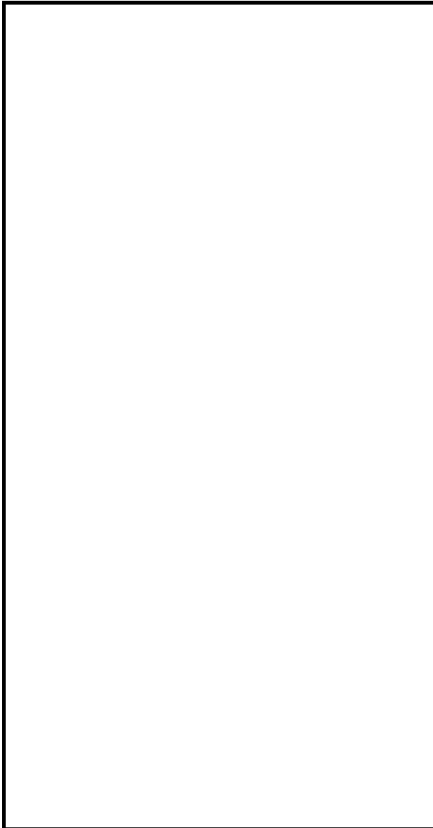
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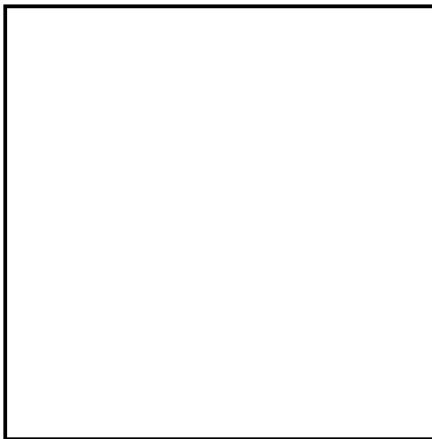
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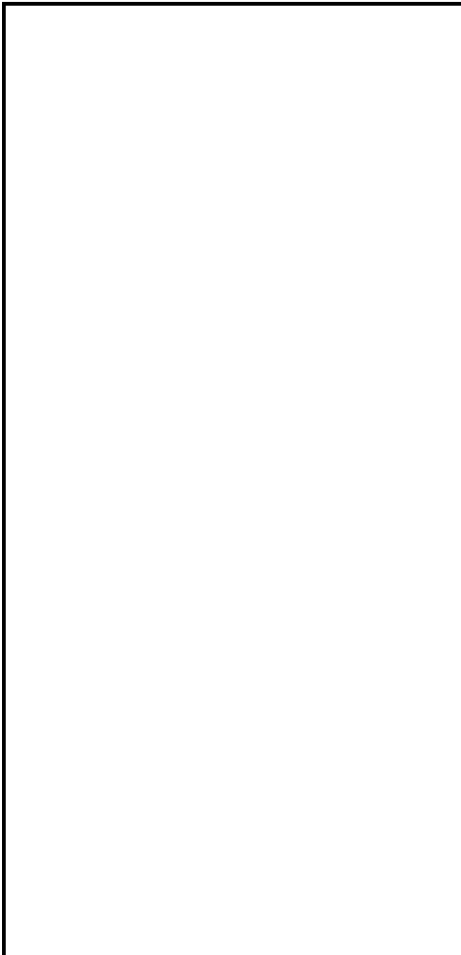
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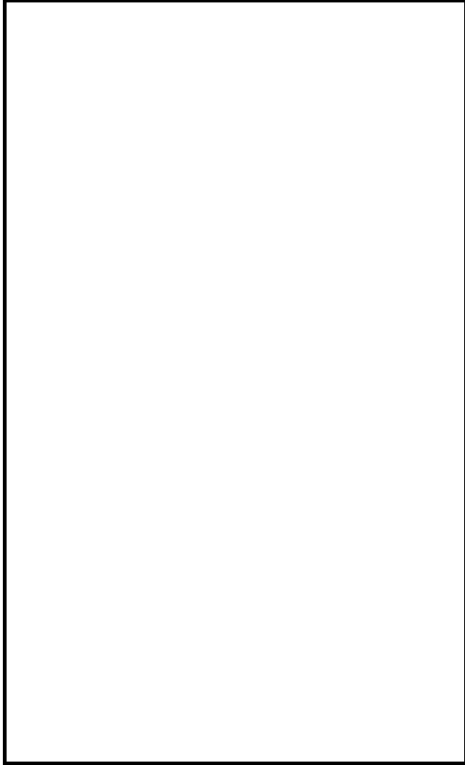
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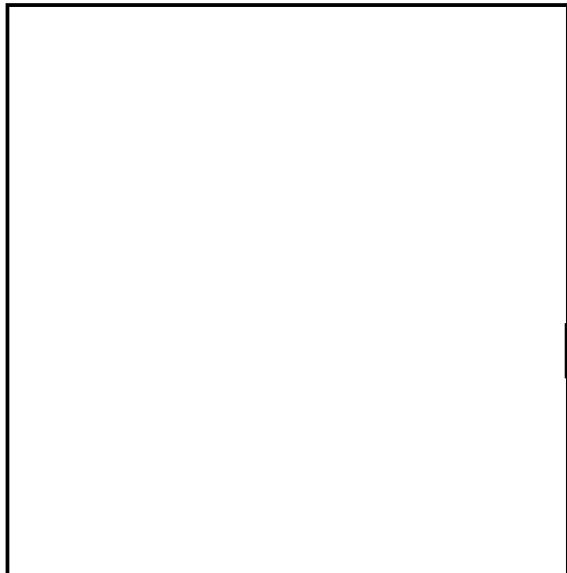
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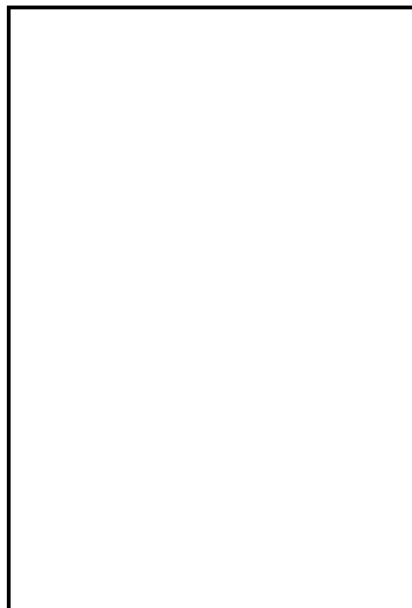
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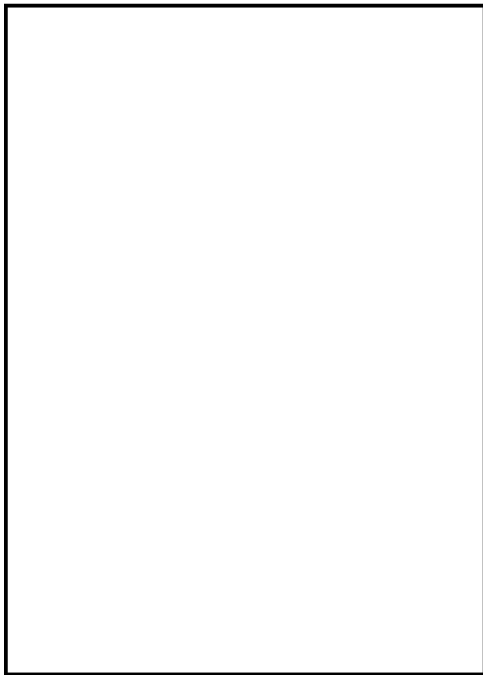


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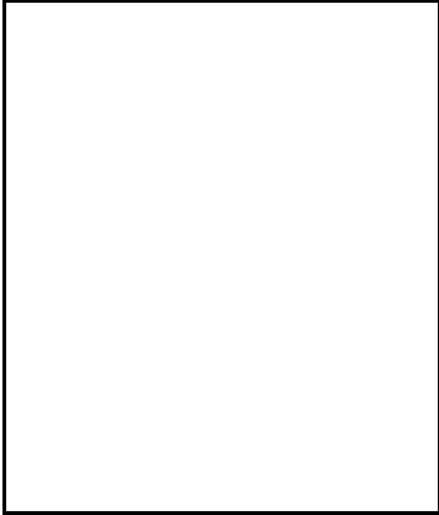


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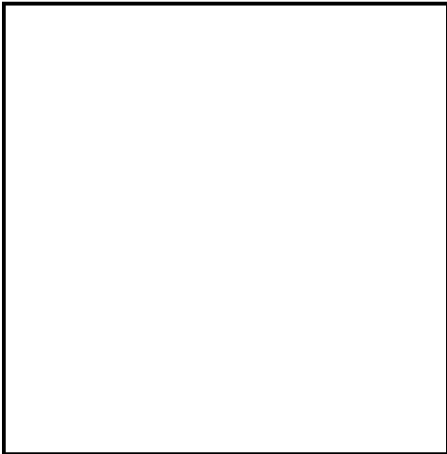
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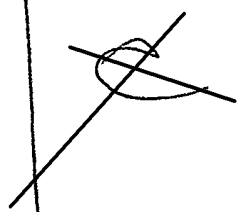
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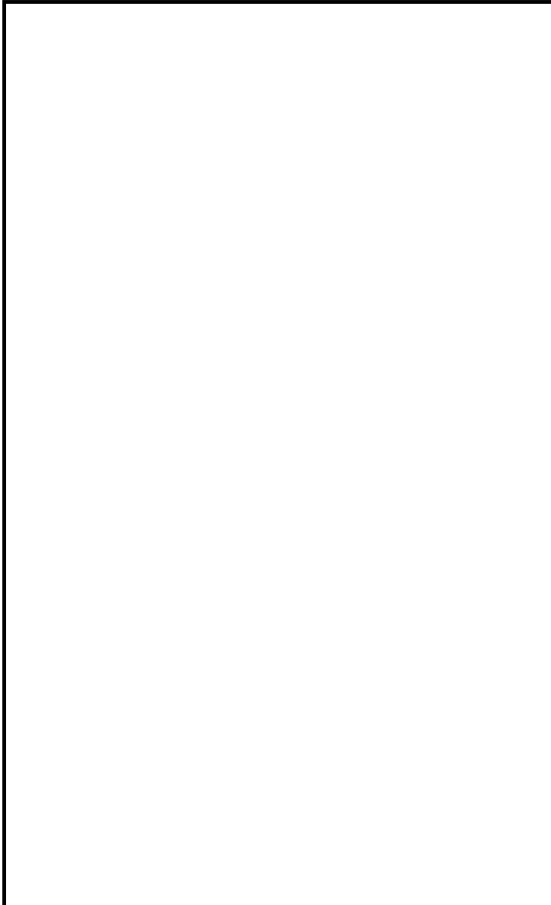


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